

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

NO. 24.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELAIN, ILL., Feb. 8.—No offerings, no sales. Official market firm at 24¢; last week 23¢; last year 25¢. Output of week, 428,100 lbs.

W. C. Scherf was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Sheep feed screenings at \$9.50 per ton at Barker Lumber Company. 22w5

Mrs. Myron Olcott of Waukegan was transacting business in Antioch on Tuesday.

For sale—Four milch cows. Inquire of Stangland Bros. on the Hill farm. 24w2

Do not forget to come and get a good bargain on a piano or organ at Wm. Keulman's.

Soft Coal—Sunday Creek Hocking, \$4.75 block; \$4.00. Barker Lumber Company. 22w2

It will always pay you in the end to get your eyes tested and glasses fitted at Wm. Keulman's.

Write to Alden, Bifinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Now is your chance to get a piano or organ with a ten year guarantee and at the very lowest prices. Come and see them. Wm. Keulman.

The Junior League will give a George Washington social on the evening of Feb. 22. Look out for announcements next week.

For Sale—We have a few of those Partridge Wyandott chickens left and will sell for \$1.00 each as long as they last. Van Patten Bros., Antioch, Ill. 23w2

The Royal Neighbors of America have contributed for the benefit of the flood sufferers of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska a total of \$2,343.50.

For Rent—A six room house in the village of Antioch. Possession given the first of March. Inquire of R. J. Cubbon, Antioch. 241f

Myron Olcott of Waukegan has purchased the Strahan farm near Hickory, is now moving to that place and expects to take possession about March first.

The Lakeside Rebekah Social club will meet with Mrs. C. B. Harrison Friday evening, February 12. All members are requested to be present.

Julius Hanneman, a brother of Wm. Hanneman of this place, died at his home at Wilmet on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and four small children.

Lincoln day services will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday. The pastor will preach in the morning on "The Religious Life of Lincoln" and in the evening on "Lincoln the Emancipator."

The Antioch Hillsdale Cemetery society will meet Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at the home of Mrs. E. B. Williams. Business meeting at three o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Word was received here last week of the death of Robert Rogers at Rolf, Iowa, on February 4th, after an illness of about three months, the cause which was heart trouble. Mr. Rogers was a former resident of this place.

The Court of Honor will give a basket social at the Sabin hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. Ladies are requested to bring a basket with lunch for two. Dancing will be one of the features of the evening. Tickets 25c. A good time is promised.

There is only one way to do anything and that is to do it right. If your eyes trouble you, have Dr. Barber treat them and you are sure of the best. His work stands the test of time. Dr. Barber has the degree of Doctor of Ophthalmology, therefore is competent to treat all diseases of the eyes, as well as to fit glasses. Olcott House, Antioch, Ill. 23w2

Supervisor J. K. Bower, of Waukegan, met with a severe accident at Loon Lake early Monday evening the result of which is a broken leg. Mr. Bower was on his way to Antioch with an ambulance to convey James Lawson, who has been laid up with a broken hip, at the Simons House for some time, to the hospital at Waukegan. But as he was passing Loon Lake, he was overtaken by a car, the ambulance was overturned, Mr. Bower being caught under the vehicle with the above result. Mr. Bower was brought here and will be out in a few days. Tuesday afternoon a man was taken to Waukegan.

On Thursday of last week the Odd Fellows of this place invited the Grayslake, Genoa Junction and Waukegan lodges to unite with them in conferring the initiatory degree on two candidates. A goodly number from each lodge responded and were entertained in a royal manner.

For Rent—A large twelve room house situated a short distance east of the Grays Lake postoffice, including about three acres of land under a high state of cultivation, two good wells, orchard, outbuildings etc. The house has just been thoroughly repaired and repaired throughout. It is a very desirable location for any one wishing to keep boarders or roomers. For terms and particulars inquire of C. E. Blunt, Grays Lake, Ill. 23w2

Masons Celebrate.

On Monday, Feb. 8, in response to invitations extended to the neighboring lodges by Sequoit lodge A. F. and A. M., to meet with them and assist in the initiation of candidates and incidentally to meet in their new hall, a large number from Waukegan, Libertyville, Grayslake, Bristol, Millburn and Wilmet assembled at this place. A session was held in the afternoon at which the Millburn and Libertyville lodges were given charge of the work, while the work of the evening was in charge of the Sequoit lodge.

A banquet was served in the Opera House at six o'clock and again at the close of the evening session. Speeches were made by prominent out of town members and all enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent.

Sequit lodge has reason to be proud of the manner in which their invitations were responded to and the expressions heard on all sides in regard to the home-like surroundings of Sequoit lodge were most flattering.

Temperature at Perdido Bay.

The following table shows the temperature prevailing during the month of January at Perdido Bay, Florida:

Jan. 1	7:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
" 2	" 61	" 70	" 70
" 3	" 54	" 48	" 48
" 4	" 38	" 50	" 50
" 5	" 34	" 42	" 42
" 6	" 38	" 50	" 50
" 7	" 42	" 64	" 64
" 8	" 42	" 64	" 64
" 9	" 50	" 70	" 70
" 10	" 70	" 70	" 70
" 11	" 64	" 68	" 68
" 12	" 48	" 70	" 70
" 13	" 52	" 68	" 68
" 14	" 38	" 58	" 58
" 15	" 38	" 58	" 58
" 16	" 64	" 70	" 70
" 17	" 68	" 68	" 68
" 18	" 48	" 70	" 70
" 19	" 66	" 64	" 64
" 20	" 60	" 70	" 70
" 21	" 68	" 72	" 72
" 22	" 64	" 67	" 67
" 23	" 44	" 60	" 60
" 24	" 40	" 58	" 58
" 25	" 42	" 58	" 58
" 26	" 46	" 60	" 60
" 27	" 31	" 56	" 56
" 28	" 42	" 46	" 46
" 29	" 42	" 56	" 56
" 30	" 54	" 60	" 60
" 31	" 66	" 68	" 68

Minimum 7:00 a. m. 34°. Maximum 7:00 a. m. 70°. Minimum noon 42°. Maximum noon 70°. Average 7:00 a. m. 48.3-51°. Average noon 53.5-61°.

Cause of Hog Cholera.

For some time past a party of experts have been engaged in and about Janesville Wis., in an effort to locate if possible the cause and spread of hog cholera. At a meeting of the board of supervisors last Thursday afternoon the report of the experts was read and these gentlemen declared it had been conclusively proven to them that crows are responsible for the spread of the disease. The report was so well framed and so emphatic that the county board decided to rid the district of crows and in order that this may be done, a resolution was passed, authorizing a bounty of 10 cents for each bird killed in the future.

During the last year it is estimated that hog cholera has cost the farmers of the county many thousands of dollars. The argument of the experts is that crows feed on the bodies of hogs which die of the disease and then spread the contagion by carrying pieces of the flesh over other hog fields which have not been previously infected.

The offering of such a bounty should result in the wholesale slaughter of the black disease breeders. The idea is a new one in this section of the country and if it is true beyond any doubt, similar action may be taken by other counties.

The Senatorship.

Today's developments in the State Senatorship matter indicate that there will be a strong Tiffany delegation in every ward in Waukegan. The atmosphere seems to have been clearing of late with Tiffany sentiment rapidly gaining in strength. Waukegan Gazette, Feb. 5.

Razors From Germany. Only half the razors imported into South Africa are of British make; the rest is chiefly of German origin. Even the "educated Hottentot" shaves himself now occasionally.

FIVE WARSHIPS DISABLED

JAPANESE VICTORIOUS IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Czar's Navy Is Caught Napping, and Mikado's Gunners do Awful Execution—10 Killed 42 Wounded.

Three battleships and two cruisers so badly damaged that they are useless, forts at Port Arthur damaged, ten men killed, and two officers and forty-two men wounded. That is the record of casualties inflicted by the Japanese on Russian arms at Port Arthur in two daring dashes at the Czar's stronghold in the far east. The Japanese fleet escaped without a scratch after its two attacks.

Russia is stunned. The suddenness of the disaster, coming as it did when totally unexpected and catching the Czar's navy napping, has shocked the country to its core. The battleships Retvisan and Cezarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the amount of damage. So badly were the battleships injured in the first engagement that they were unable to return to the harbor. They steamed in close to the forts, and were beached in the channel, thus blocking the way and preventing the fleet which is outside from getting in, and the torpedo boats which are inside from getting out. The Pallada, seriously disabled, with a jagged hole below her water line and a broken screw and rudder, was later towed back, and now lies outside the harbor, but under the protection of the guns from the forts.

In the second engagement the Poltava and Novik were both struck below the water line, and so seriously damaged that at first it was believed they would sink. They managed, however to work their way slowly toward the harbor, and are now lying outside. For fighting purposes the five warships are useless. This seriously cripples Russia's strength, putting out of commission, as it does, three of the largest battleships she had in her fleet of eight.

The negligence of the Russian commander in permitting the Japanese to get near enough for such an attack is severely criticized. It is known that the last thing expected by the Russians was an attack on the stronghold at Port Arthur, which the Russians looked on as almost a second Gibraltar, but it is remembered that the Japanese opened hostilities in the Chinese-Japanese war by a torpedo attack, and officials feel that Alexieff should have provided to prevent it.

The Japanese made no attempt to force an entrance into the harbor, the intention being to draw out the Russian fleet. While they failed in this, they did succeed in doing great damage. Fourteen Russian battleships and cruisers were lying in the roads off Port Arthur when the Japs stole on them. The Russians, startled, returned the fire, and under cover of it the Japs torpedo boats stole in from another direction and began its deadly work. Rapid almost as thought, the little terrors of the sea planted torpedoes in the hulls of the battleships.

At 11 o'clock the next morning the fleet again appeared. It being daylight the Russians saw them coming and prepared to give battle. The forts and the warships opened fire as soon as the Japanese were in range, but every shot went wide. Meanwhile, the Japanese were pouring a hail of shot into the Russian ships and at the forts and their aim was good.

Soon the Japanese admiral hoisted his signal to leave, in the hope of drawing the Russians away from the forts, whose fire pointed to become deadly as the Japanese drew closer to the shore. The Russians followed a short distance, both fleets keeping up a running fire, but they soon gave up the chase and returned.

Simon Carney Succeeded With a Razor.

Early Thursday morning Simon Carney committed suicide at his home near Rosecrans by cutting his throat with a razor. Carney and his wife were alone at the time of the deed. They were in the kitchen when Carney produced the razor and attempted his rash purpose. His wife sprang to prevent him and in the struggle she was seriously cut with the keen weapon. She was no match for the crazed man, and breaking loose from her grip he drew the blade across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear. He expired within a few minutes. Carney has been considered a trifle unbalanced mentally for some time.

World's Coffee Plantations.

There are 49,000 coffee plantations in the world. The total annual production of coffee amounts to 21,600,000 bags, of an average weight of 134 pounds each, or 2,881,000,000 pounds. This production represents a total value of more than \$255,000,000 annually from more than 1,860,000,000 coffee trees in full bearing. The land area exceeds 3,600,000 acres. The value of the property is more than \$1,000,000,000. The industry gives employment to 2,220,000 men, women and children.

SAYS IT BEATS WHISKY.

South Carolina Man Invents Process to Make Drink from Watermelon.

J. H. Nicholas of Wedgefield, S. C., believes that he has discovered a process to make a drink out of watermelon juice which will supersede whisky, and he wants the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to assist him in securing capital to exploit the discovery.

Mr. Nicholas says that he understands that some of the farmers of Kansas are raising watermelons simply for the seed and are throwing away the melons after the seeds are extracted. He asserts that this is simply throwing away millions of dollars annually.

In his letter he says: "I have the necessary machinery planned for separating and preserving watermelon juice, and I have a process for clearing the juice so that in a few days it will look like pure corn whiskey, and in fifty or sixty days can give you a nice drink with alcohol enough in it to make you feel it if you drink a tumblerful."

"I believe in temperance according to the Apostle Paul, and I have come to the conclusion that whisky, as made these days, is an unnatural drink—too concentrated; and as long as I can get watermelon juice, as I make it, I never will drink any more whisky."

"I have sold the watermelon juice for \$2 per gallon, and there are millions in it at fifty cents per gallon."

BOY HEIR TO POWER.

Picturesque Young Son of the Khedive of Egypt.

Prince Mohammed Abdul-Monem is the son and heir of Abbas Hani, the khedive of Egypt. He was born Feb. 20 at the palace of Montazah, which is very near Alexandria, and is approaching his 5th birthday, over which there will be a celebration. He has four sisters, two of whom are older than he, and also a brother not yet a year old.

His father, who was born in 1874, was 18 years old when he succeeded



to the throne, and until Mohammed Abdul was born the khedive's brother, Mohammed Ali, stood as heir. Young Mohammed's mother is Princess Ikbal Hanem, khedive's wife, to whom the khedive was married in 1895.

Newspaper Titles.

The multiplicity of newspapers has not given rise to many new titles. The old names are used over and over again. There are seven newspaper titles each of which has over 100 adherents in the United Kingdom. Advertiser is the favorite; there are 160 newspapers of that description. Times comes next, with 150; News, with 149; Gazette, with 128; Chronicle, with 120; Herald, with 119; and Journal, with 104. The Expresses, Guardians and Observers muster over fifty each. There are forty-eight Standards and only thirty-eight Telegraphs.—London Tit-Bits.

To Make Sugar in Japan.

An Osaka firm of dealers in sugar is preparing for the establishment of a sugar refining plant, and it is stated that the company, which is backed by foreign capitalists, has already dispatched representatives to England and United States to purchase machinery.

Peculiar Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence was noted at St. Margaret's church, Ipswich, England, the other day. Two bridegrooms bearing exactly similar Christian names and surnames being married to two girls whose Christian and surnames were also exactly identical.

Pardons for Duellists.

Four Hungarian deputies, including the present prime minister, Count Tisza, who have been sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment for duelling, have just been pardoned by imperial decree.

HE IS CONSERVATIVE

NOT "SAFE" FOR WRONG-DOERS

Root Declares President Is Greatest Force for Protection of Property Since McKinley

Elihu Root, until recently secretary of war, was cheered to the echo at a banquet at the Union League club in New York last week, as the defender and eulogist of Roosevelt and as a future presidential possibility. The occasion for the demonstration was the dinner given in Mr. Root's honor.

"I count it, my friends," said Mr. Root in the course of his speech, "one of the greatest privileges of my life to have been able, when that sad day came when our president, McKinley, was taken away, to be able to stand by and hold up the hands of his true and loyal successor. Men say he is not safe. He is not safe for men who wish to prosecute selfish schemes to public detriment."

"He is not safe for men who wish the government to be conducted with greater reference to campaign contributions than to public good—for men who wish to draw the president of the United States off into a corner and make whispered arrangements which they dare not have known by their constituents."

"But I say that since McKinley's death the greatest conservative force in the city of Washington for the protection of property has been he. There's a better way to protect capital and great enterprises than by buying legislatures."

"There is a better way of dealing with labor and keeping it from running in tumult and resistless riot than by starving it or by buying or corrupting its leaders."

"I have said that President Roosevelt was the greatest conservative force for the protection of property and capital in the city of Washington. I could give you specific instances where he has stood between rash men in congress who greatly desired the passage of extreme and violent measures through congress, and has stopped them by his strong and unswerving declaration: 'I will veto your bill if you pass it.'"

"I would rather have my boy taught to think that the principal thing in life is the honesty and frankness, the truth and loyalty, the honor and devotion to his country of Theodore Roosevelt than to have him possess all the wealth of this great metropolis."

Fierce Gales Hit Ship.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse which arrived forty-eight hours late, experienced a most tempestuous voyage across the Atlantic, but all on board were reported well. Soon after the departure from Cherbourg the vessel ran into a heavy southeaster. Throughout Thursday and Friday the gale continued. On Friday night a seventy mile an hour gale was shrieking overhead. The gale broke on Saturday noon, but left behind a gigantic swell. It was a wild scene, but so deep were the plunges that most of the passengers were content to remain in their state rooms. It was however but a brief respite which the weather gave, and Sunday found the Kaiser struggling with another furious gale. This finally blew itself out, and then came another which, toward midnight developed into a cyclone. A port ventilator went with a crash, the stout iron cylinder being literally twisted from its fastenings and hurled to the deck. The tops of five other ventilators were snapped off, some sailing overboard, others bounding and crashing about the decks. The bow of the vessel was swung straight into the wind, and there she lay for three hours, great seas breaking over her bow and her whole length hidden in the storms of spray. Capt. Coppers remained on bridge constantly until the storm passed. No person was injured and no great alarm was felt among the passengers.

American System Superior.

In 1898 the chief engineer of the Moscow waterworks was sent to the United States to investigate and report on the American system of rapid filtration. On his return to Russia experiments were undertaken which demonstrated that by the American system extremely turbid waters could be rendered bright and clear at a rate of filtration fifty times as fast, and with only about one-thirtieth of the space required under the old sand system, while from a sanitary standpoint the bacteria were reduced over 99 per cent. The lessons taught by these experiments at Moscow resulted in the installation of the American system at Moscow, Nijni Novgorod, Tzaritsyn, Rbinsk, Balashev, Amarvir, Vladimir, Simlinsk and Tomolsk.

Rain That Reaches the Sea.

Geologists speak of that fraction of the rainfall which reaches the sea through streams as the "run-off." The run-off in Connecticut is half the rainfall, while in the Mississippi valley it is but one-fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the Louis Savage farm, 2 1/2 miles north-east of Loon Lake and 5 1/2 miles south-east of Antioch, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 10:30 o'clock, the following: Ten head of cattle, 1 fresh milker, 1 2-year-old heifer and six springers; two horses, 1 bay, horse 10-years-old, 1 roan mare 11-years-old; 7 shoats, 54 fat lambs, 30 good ewes, 1 buck, 4-inch truck wagon, milk wagon, box cutter, Deering binder, Deering mower, Deering hay rake new, spring-tooth cultivator, walking plow, roller, seeder, hay rack, 6 can milk tank, steel level drag, corn sheller, caldron kettle, set manner planks, set double harness, 2 single harness, set team fly nets, 6 milk cans all new, top buggy nearly new, grind stone, 5 swarms of bees, 12 small coops for hen and chicks, barrel cider vinegar, cook stove, air tight heater, 8-burner oil stove, 50 bu. or more good white oats, between 10 and 15 bu. good seed potatoes, kitchen table, and other household furniture. Free lunch at noon. Usual terms.

R. C. Wood & Louis Savage, Props. Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

Conflagrations in American Cities.

New York, Dec. 16, 1895.—Fire destroyed 674 buildings, including city's best business structures. No lives lost. Property loss \$17,000,000.

Chicago, Oct. 8, 1871.—Great Chicago fire, which ran over an area of three and a third square miles, destroying 17,450 buildings, killing 250 persons, rendering homeless 98,500, and involving a property loss of \$200,000,000.

Boston, Mass. Nov. 9, 1872.—Fire laid waste 65 acres of property and caused death of 14 persons. Eight hundred buildings destroyed. Property loss \$80,000,000.

Ottawa and Hull, Canada, April 28, 1900.—Fire which destroyed manufacturing city of Hull and a portion of Ottawa caused death of seven persons and property loss of \$17,000,000.

Hoboken, N. J. June 30, 1900.—North German Lloyd dock fire wiped out 150 lives and caused property loss of \$7,000,000.

Jacksonville, Fla. May 3, 1901.—Area two miles long and thirteen blocks wide swept clear of buildings. Loss \$10,000,000.

Patterson, N. J. Feb. 8, 1892.—Fire in business section destroyed 75 buildings, Loss \$18,000,000.

St. Johns, N. F., July 9, 1892.—Six hundred buildings destroyed. Fifteen thousand persons rendered homeless. Loss \$20,000,000.

Baltimore, Md. Feb. 7 and 8.—Fire in heart of city destroyed its best buildings. Loss estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

State of Illinois, Lake County.

In the County Court of Lake County. In the matter of the application of William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, for leave to sell real estate.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree of sale entered in the above entitled cause at the February Term A. D. 1904, of said Court, the undersigned, William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, petitioner in said cause, will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1904, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east door of the court house in the city of Waukegan, County of Lake and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in County of Lake and State of Illinois, to-wit: Commencing at the quarter section stake on the west side of section twenty-nine (29), township forty-six (46) range ten (10) east of the third principal meridian, and running thence east forty (40) chains to the center stake of said section; thence south twenty-one (21) chains; thence north eighty-four (84) and one-half (84 1/2) degrees west forty (40) chains and thence (40) links; thence north seventeen (17) chains and eighty-six (86) links to the place of beginning, containing ninety-seven (97) acres and sixteen one-hundredths (16/100) of an acre, more or less, subject to a mortgage from Hannah Parker to James Wilson, recorded in said county in book 112 of mortgages page 235, for fourteen hundred dollars.

Dated February 5, 1904.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, Conservator as aforesaid.

Adjudication Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew F. Herman, deceased, will attend the county court, of Lake County, at a term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of April next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication. MINNIE HERMAN, Executrix. Waukegan, Feb. 8, 1904. 24w6

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats—70 lbs. car	30¢/35¢
Hay—70 lbs. car	\$6.00 @ \$10.00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	18 00
Middlings	20 00/22 00
Gluten	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 65
Oaken Feed Wheat	1 35
EGGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	4 50
Hogs—Dressed	6 00
POULTRY.	
Turkey	10¢
Duck	9¢
Chicken	8¢
Eggs	8¢

Old Blazer's Hero

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

CHAPTER XXII.

For an instant this annoying intelligence seemed to paralyze mind and body, and if Mary had not already had a hand upon the stair rail she would have fallen at the shock. She turned ghostly white, and her heart began to beat furiously. She could not have told if she were glad, or sorry, or resentful.

In a little while this extreme agitation subsided, and standing with one foot on the lowest step of the staircase, with the maid staring round-eyed and frightened at her white face, she listened and heard the deep breath of the returned prodigal rising and falling in a regular cadence. The room in which he slept was on the ground floor. The door was ajar, and a faint gleam of light came from a single gas jet, which was lowered so far that in daylight it might have been invisible.

Mary moved softly to the door, trembling from head to foot. Three steps carried her across the narrow little hall, and then she paused with a hand upon the doorpost of the room. The maid, open-mouthed and open-eyed, waited for what might happen. The mistress entered the room noiselessly, and peered through the dusk at the sleeping figure in the armchair. Hackett was lying broadside with his feet wide apart, and his arms hanging loosely over the arms of the chair. His head had lurched forward. Even in that poor light there was no mistaking him.

Yet when she had looked a while she was impelled to turn the gas a little higher. In the clearer light the returned prodigal lay at a marked disadvantage. The feet seemed to be cast forward in ostentation of the gaping boots and the frayed edges of the trousers. All his raiment was wrinkled, and seedy, and disreputable. His shirt cuffs were crumpled and dirty, his neck bore a week's black stubble, his nose had taken a tinge of red.

His wife absorbed all these details of his aspect, and stood wondering that she should care so little and feel so undisturbed. She did not know as yet that the shock of his return had dulled all power and feeling, and she stood and noted every shabby sign of social failure and moral degradation as if they were all pointed in a picture and had no personal interest for her.

She sat down in a chair opposite to him, regarding him fixedly, going over and over again, one by one, the signs of squalor and decay. A little by little the thought grew in her mind that she was bound to this man for his life or hers. The first apprehension of this fact arose clearly enough. It was not that the knowledge of it seemed incomplete; but at first she lacked the power to care about it. Then slowly it grew more and more definite, because more and more horrible, and at last it overwhelmed her, so that she rose in physical protest against it. She turned the gas light to the full, and went anew over every sign before her. Hackett changed his posture, winking and muttering at the light, and she started behind the table instinctively to place some barrier between herself and him; but he settled back again in a mere second or two, and breathed more stertorously than before.

And now that she was awake to the terror of the position she set her wits to work to find out what she might best do for the moment. There was no creature to whom she might run for advice or assistance, and she was thrown entirely upon her own resources. But she managed in a while to grasp the position pretty thoroughly. Above all other things, it was evident that no pity, compunction, or affection could bring this rascally husband home again.

He had come in search of spoil, and in that respect she was quite defenceless against him. In the first place, she was afraid of him and his abhorrence of him, she would willingly have surrendered everything in her possession to be rid of him once and for all.

So she slipped to her bedroom and searched her desk to see what she had there. Finding some bills and gold, she packed the money in a sheet of note paper, and then wrote a hasty note.

"Take this, and make yourself respectable. When you want more write to me. Do not try to see me, for I would rather die than speak to you."

She enclosed this and the money in an envelope, and, descending to the kitchen, gave it into the hands of the maid. "You must sit up," she said, "until Mr. Hackett awakes, and then give him this. If he asks for me, never mind that. Give him this when he awakes."

Then she fled to her room and locked herself in, and barricaded the door, and lay in wait for what might happen. Footsteps and voices passed, and distant unimportant sounds shook her with dread a score of times. Once a rap at her door, following on the faint sound of stealthy footsteps on the stair, so made her tremble that she could find no voice to answer. The knock was repeated timidly, and Mary whispered:

"What is it?"

"I've brought you a cup of tea, ma'am," the maid whispered back in a voice as frightened as her own.

"Take it away," said her mistress. "Don't come again until Mr. Hackett has gone away."

The maid retired, and in the solitude and silence of her kitchen found things so dismal and oppressive that she was forced at length to wrap a shawl about her head and steal into the roadway. Drawing the front door gently after her, and nursing the note intended for Mr. Hackett in her hand, she went to the gate and stood shivering behind it, finding some comfort in the sight and sound of passers by. Amongst them was Ned Blane, and it was more timidly than discretion which prevented her from calling upon him and requesting his protection. But when an hour had gone by and the maid's note was blue with cold and her hands so chilled that she could no longer feel her own fingers, or the

note she carried, she recognized a passing figure in the dusk and hailed it.

"That you, Hepzibah?"

"What's the matter?" Hepzibah demanded, pausing and peering at her. "Who is it?"

"Me," said the maid, beginning to whimper a little. "I wish you'd come in and sit with me a bit. I'm afraid to be by myself, and I'm that cold I don't know what to do a-standing here."

"Where's the missis?" Hepzibah demanded.

"Her's locked herself in," answered the maid, with a dreadful enjoyment of the situation. "The master's come home again, and he's asleep downstairs, and her's afraid of him."

"Will Hackett be back again?" cried Hepzibah. "It's pretty plain to see what's brought him back. He's got news somehow as his wife has got money. Has her seen him yet?"

"Her's seen him," said the maid, "but he ain't seen her. He was asleep when the missis came home."

Hepzibah opened the gate with great cautiousness and, preceded by the maid, entered the house silently and stealthily. In the kitchen she drew forth a whispering history of the manner of Mr. Hackett's arrival. The maid, it seems, had heard a loud and bullying noise of knocking at the front door, and going in haste to answer it, had but just escaped from being staggered over by the new arrival, who, after glaring at her for a minute without apparent recognition, had felt his way into the front room, fallen immediately into an armchair and gone to sleep there. Then the narrator of these things produced the note with which her mistress had entrusted her.

"I'm to sit up till he wakens," she said; "and then I've got to give him this. But I'm afraid to go a-nigh him."

"I ain't," said Hepzibah. "You just run down to Mrs. Blane's and tell her I shall stop and sleep at mother's to-night, with my compliments, and then run on to mother's and tell her to sit up for me. I'll see this job through, any way."

So the small servant, happy to escape, got out by the back way and ran swiftly on her errand. She had scarce been gone a quarter of an hour when Hepzibah, seated there in listening vigil, heard a movement and a series of mutterings, and marching bolt upright into the front room confronted Hackett. He was rubbing his eyes with both hands and yawning when she first set eyes on him, but a second later he threw his hands aloft and stretched himself. The sudden sight of Hepzibah glaring stonily at him from the doorway froze him in that attitude for a moment, but he recovered himself almost immediately.

"Hello!" he said, "what are you doing here?"

"I'm told to give you this from Mrs. Hackett," said Hepzibah, throwing the envelope on the table. It dropped heavily there, and a muffled jingle arose from it.

"Oh!" said Hackett, staring angrily back at her as he made a step toward the table. Hepzibah folded her arms and regarded him uncompromisingly. He became a little restless under her gaze, and to escape it took the envelope and opened it. When he had read the note he opened the package within it and counted its contents from one hand into the other.

"Where's Mrs. Hackett?" he asked, transferring the money to his pocket.

"How should I know?" asked Hepzibah in turn. "What do you want with Mrs. Hackett? You've got what you came for."

Will, finding no immediate answer to this direct attack, tried his wrathful stare again, but finding himself looked down, swaggered round on his heel and began to look for his hat. It lay beside the chair he had lately occupied, and having found it, he stood brushing it with his arm, shivering sharply twice or thrice.

"Tell her I'll see her to-morrow," he said, fixing his hat upon his head, and avoiding Hepzibah's gaze.

"Not I!" said Hepzibah. "If you've got any messages give 'em yourself."

Of course this was very discourteous and impudent; but Will was a little out of sorts and indisposed to combat.

"Let me get by," he said, advancing toward her.

"Glad and willin'," returned Hepzibah, making room for him; "and rare and pleased I should be to see the last of you."

Even this Mr. Hackett declined to resent, not caring to provoke just then any fuller expression of Hepzibah's sentiments concerning him. As well as his cold, cramped limbs and shuffling boots would allow him, he swaggered to the front door, and throwing it wide open and closing it with a bang, marched from the house, and for that night disappeared.

He turned up again next morning in a brand new suit of clothes, with linen, boots, hat, gloves and neckcloth, all new and fine, and made a call upon the solicitor who had acted for John Howarth.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The returned wanderer was, of course, a great deal incensed by the note his wife had left for him, and he began to be clear to his own intelligence that before he had read that heartless greeting he had been inspired by the tenderest and most husbandly sentiments. After that, however, he was going to stand on his own feet.

He had declared war, and it eased Will's conscience to be able to regard her as an acknowledged and open enemy. He was able to swagger in upon the solicitor and lay claim to his wife's belongings without any too pressing sentiment of self-dishonor. At bottom he knew that he was acting like a blackguard, but he was not forced to admit as much himself.

He put up at the hotel, and his open arrival there excited a good deal of attention and comment. People for the

most part gave him the cold shoulder, and there was not a soul who met him with that enthusiasm of friendship which he felt to be due to a popular traveler on his return to his native place. There were some who were willing to be friendly, but they were not the people he wanted, and altogether he was less happy than he had hoped to be. In respect of more money he had never been so well off in all his life. Howarth had died "warm," as the current phrase about him went, and Will had before him the prospect of an undisturbed nibble at that considerable hoard while it should last. The wife was defenseless against him; and as a last protest the possibilities of conscience—what had he married her for but her money?

The averages get wonderfully good care taken of them always, and by way of balance in this instance, if Will Hackett undervalued Mary, his wife, Ned Blane overvalued her almost enough for full counterpoise. For by this time there had never been so patient and so angelic a sufferer since the world began. So meek, so defenseless, yet so courageous, she seemed to Ned's eyes that he worshipped her. His own stalwart limbs and rude health, defied disaster and seemed somewhat to merit it, if only for the sake of a rough-and-tumble with the world and fate; but she, so delicate, tender and pallid, should surely have been sheltered from all imaginable ills, and have been called to confront nothing that was harsh, comfortless or unfriendly. And thus, as was natural for a man in love, though it could only be absurd for any but a lover, the infant school was the scene of a most valorous slow tragedy, and the native instinct to hold body and soul together became an enterprise purely angelic.

The passion which defied the girl naturally enough demonized the scoundrel who was her husband. To look at him fairly, Will was no more than despicable, but Blane was not in a position to assume a purely critical attitude. To him the selfish rascal stood mountainous, phenomenal, hideously deformed. Blane had carried a dull, slow despair so long that he had begun to think of himself as a man of a dull nature, but now that it began to be noised abroad that Hackett was back again and squandering his wife's substance he began to hate with a heat and intensity which sometimes terrified him. The fierce loathing and revolt he sometimes felt at the bare existence of this poor and commonplace personage grew to a point where he would stab at him as if with the sudden anguish of a red-hot knife, and he would sicken and whirl with the intensity of his own hatred.

Resolutely hour by hour and day by day he had to fight against himself lest he should seek the man and lay upon him hands that could be nothing less than murderous. But to do this villain a damage would be to rob himself of his own right to despise him. And beyond that, he had no right to interfere. He kept, in the very midst of his madness, self-possession enough to know that he could not quarrel with the husband without throwing an undesired stigma upon the wife. What were Mary and he to each other? What could they ever be? If the current of his love had flowed in a smooth channel it would certainly never have run dry, for there was a perennial spring of loyalty within the man, but the obstacles it encountered dammed it and held it in until it gathered strength and volume enough to go dashing and spraying in these wild cataracts of passion.

(To be continued.)

USE OF APPLES.

Financial and Dietetic Value of a Growing American Crop.

One medical writer says:

"The more mellow apples one eats the better, provided they be taken at meal time. It is best of all to eat fruit before meals, and freely as you like."

This will prevent loading the system with a heavy weight of less digestible foods. Senator Vest says that if a man wishes to live long and be able to keep up his work he must eat not less than one apple with every noon lunch; we are not sure but he said half a dozen.

The no-breakfast fad tells us that we must not only go without the morning meal, but that we must live much more largely upon fruit. Some of its disciples insist that the apple may be taken in the place of the ordinary breakfast.

John Wesley once referred to apple dumplings as an illustration of the alarming advance of luxuries in England. Charles Lamb quotes a friend who says that "a man cannot have a pure mind who refuses apple dumplings," and Dr. Johnson speaks of a clergyman of his acquaintance who brought his family up almost altogether on this Anglo-Saxon combination. We have recollections of dumplings which might accord with the opinion of Lamb, and then we have recollections of other dumplings which might have been the origin of Calvinism. It must be borne in mind that the ideal apple is one that is fit to be eaten raw; yet the glorious old Spitzenburg is only fit for the cook—in whose hands it becomes the very perfection of pie apples. The nineteenth century went out with a marvelous evolution of new sorts of fruits of all kinds; but there was nothing in the list to exceed the delicious juices of the Northern Spy, the McIntosh Red, the Shannong or the Stuart's Golden.

There is nothing in the world to exceed the beauty of the apple blossom; while the air is laden with an exquisite perfume that has charmed a hundred generations—has added to the poetry, the love and the comfort of Greek, of Roman and of Briton. But if there be anything more beautiful than the apple blossom it is the same tree loaded down with crimson and golden fruit. Then it is that the apple touches human nature and awakens in the housekeeper the highest conceptions of the science and the fine art of dietetics.—Independent.

Genuine Article.

Stimkins—And you really consider her a great vocalist, do you?

Timkins—Sure thing. Why, she can actually sing "Home, Sweet Home" so that nobody can tell what it is without looking at the program.

WARSHIPS PUT TO SEA

RUSSIAN FLEET AT PORT ARTHUR LEAVES HARBOR.

Join the Outside Squadron—Land Forces Are Being Mobilized—Japanese Troops Seize Korean Railroad—Start Building Barracks.

In response to the Japanese war measures important naval and military movements have been effected at Port Arthur. The Russian squadron heretofore inside the harbor, consisting of the battleship Retvizan (of 12,700 tons); the battleship Peresvet (of 12,074 tons); the battleship Varyag (of 13,110 tons); the cruiser Eretnashchik, the battleship Orsk (of 13,000 tons); the cruiser Smiley and the battleship Sevastopol (of 10,000 tons) have joined the outside fleet.

This fleet consists of the battleship Problema (of 12,074 tons); the battleship Petropavlovsk (of 10,000 tons); the battleship Poltava (of 10,300 tons); the cruiser Diana (of 6,030 tons); the cruiser Pallada (of 6,030 tons); the cruiser Askold (of 6,100 tons); the cruiser Varyag (of 6,000 tons); the torpedo gunboat Baklan (of 840 tons) and the cruiser Boyan (of 9,300 tons). The last-named vessel has just arrived there from Chemulpo, Korea, with complete Japanese charts of the Korean coast.

In consequence of the narrow and dangerous entrance at low water it took the warships three days to get out of the harbor. The accomplishment of this task is regarded as specially important, owing to the danger of the ships being damaged by an accident in the channel.

The cruiser Djigit (of 1,450 tons), the sloop-of-war Zaryanka (of 1,234 tons), the sloop-of-war Zaryanka (of 1,234 tons), four gunboats and the torpedo flotilla remain inside.

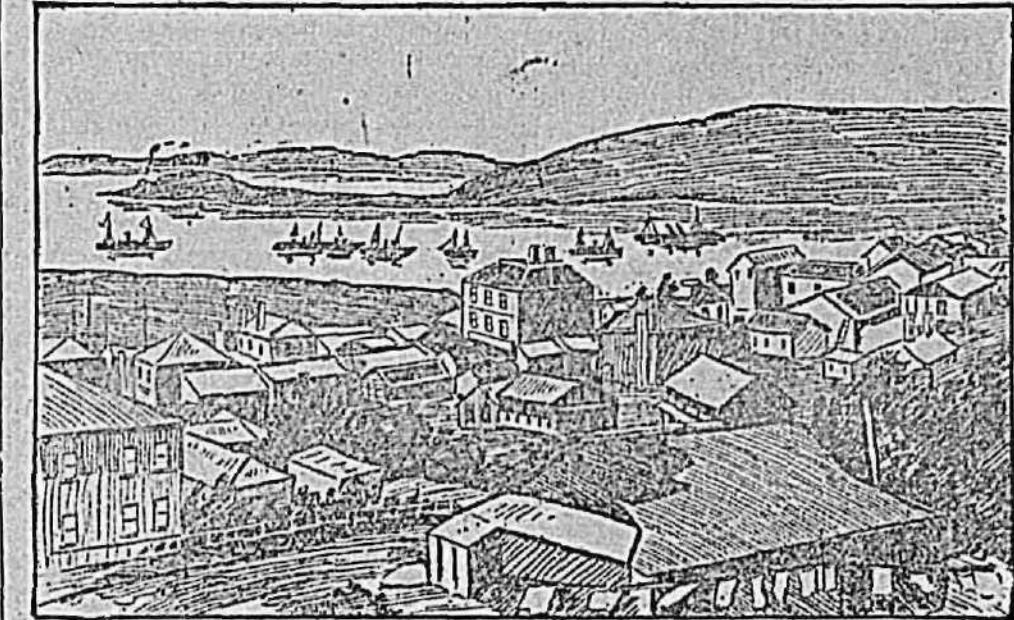
Land Forces on the Move.

Simultaneously the Third brigade of Siberian rifles and two batteries of artillery started for an unannounced destination from Laio Yang, south of Mukden.

Altogether about 9,000 troops have departed, leaving 10,000 men at Port Arthur, exclusive of the troops manning the fortifications. The arrivals of Japanese coal have been stopped. In consequence of the military authorities nationalizing the use of the railroad, the railroad officials have declined to transport any more commercial freight.

The telegraph company declines to accept any more press or private messages, so they will have to be routed via Chifu.

THIS PORT MAY SEE A BIG NAVAL BATTLE.



VIEW OF CHEMULPO, THE PORT OF SEOUL, KOREA.

Chemulpo, Korea, is just now much in the public eye, for it is there that the various governments are debarking the marines intended for the protection of the interests of their citizens in Seoul, the capital. Seoul is the most important city of the empire, having a population of about 250,000. Chemulpo has a population of about 50,000.

Forty-eight hours' quarantine has been ordered against Chifu on account of smallpox. The authorities declare the naval and military dispositions should be regarded as precautionary, not as offensive.

The Seoul-Pusan railroad has been occupied by Japanese troops, according to a dispatch from Vladivostok, which adds that the Japanese have taken field guns to Seoul for the protection of their legation and that they are building barracks for the accommodation of cavalry.

Warships Strin for Action.

A dispatch from Vladivostok and issued here by a semi-official agency, says the Russian fleet at Vladivostok has been fully equipped for immediate service and prepared for sea. All the wood fittings of the ships were removed. The harbor is being kept open by ice breakers. The fleet consists of four cruisers—the Cro-mohol, of 12,330 tons; the Rossia, of 12,130 tons; the Bogatyr, of 9,750 tons, and the Kurik, of 10,223 tons—and a transport, the Zenta.

The situation is quiet here, but native disturbances throughout the country are continuing, cables the New York Herald's correspondent at Seoul, Korea. The efforts of the government are entirely concentrated upon obtaining recognition from the powers of the neutrality of Korea, believing that the notice of neutrality will lead to a treaty with other nations guaranteeing Korea's permanent independence under conditions similar to those protecting Belgium and Switzerland. For this purpose Min Yung Chai, the newly appointed minister to China, leaves immediately for Peking to obtain a special treaty. Korea is now arranging to send her most competent officials to other countries for the same purpose.

Seven thousand acres of land in Washington County, Alabama, thirty-five miles from Mobile on the main line of the Southern Railway, have been purchased for colonization purposes. The tract will be subdivided into small farms and sold to alien farmers.

A resolution declaring the "consolidation of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland" a necessity for the prosperity of commercial intercourse and favoring a permanent treaty of arbitration between the countries was adopted at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

George W. Schilling, who left Pittsburg in August, 1897, on a wager that he could walk around the world in seven years, has reached Monte Carlo, having traveled across Asia.

DEATH OF W. C. WHITNEY.

"Father of the American Navy" Expires Under an Anesthetic.

William C. Whitney of New York, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who underwent an operation for appendicitis Saturday, died at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The immediate cause of death was septicemia. A semi-official account of his last hours is to the effect that the toxin which produced peritonitis following the operation for appendicitis, gradually spread through the tissues of the body until it reached the brain cells, when there was paralysis and death.

The physicians had concluded to open the superficial wound and examine the



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

area from which the pus was absorbed by the drain inserted after the operation.

It was impossible to make this examination without putting the patient under the influence of an anesthetic on account of the great pain. Ether was administered, the wound was opened and the lower part examined. While this was going on three doctors kept the closest watch of the patient's pulse and heart beats. Before the examination was concluded it was noticed that Mr. Whitney was sinking. The administration of ether

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

Mungo Park, the famous explorer, started on his second expedition to Africa, which cost him his life.

Members of the Bonaparte family were accused of "grafting" over £1,000,000 in return for Joseph Bonaparte's guarantee that Spain would remain neutral in the war between France and England.

An epidemic of fever broke out at Newcastle, England, and all the kind fire engines of the town were ordered out to wash the streets and alleys.

A great dinner was given at Washington by members of Congress in honor of President Jefferson, Vice President Aaron Burr, and the heads of departments in honor of the acquisition of Louisiana territory.

Fifty Turkish pirates in a captured gondola were reported terrorizing Mediterranean shipping.

Talleyrand, French minister of foreign affairs, was accused of "grafting" because he had just purchased an estate costing 4,000,000 francs.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Turkish troops began crossing the Danube, pressing back the Russian army as they advanced.

The loss of the Russians in their campaign against the Turks was estimated at 60,000 men.

The Duke of Wellington appealed to the King of England in behalf of Irish Catholics.

The Episcopal Church of Scotland made the clergy of America eligible to holdings there equally with those of England and Ireland.

Merchant ships refused to sail from Matanzas, Cuba, without an armed escort provided by the Spanish government, because of the numerous pirates.

Fifty Years Ago.

Napoleon III. addressed a note to the Czar defining the position of France and Turkey on the eastern question.

The Russian troops began their advance on Khulnatep.

The Tehuantepec Railroad was opened in the presence of leading officials of the Mexican government.

Russian warships were given fifteen days to withdraw from the Black sea by the admirals of the allied fleets.

The first railroad track of uniform gauge between Buffalo and Chicago was completed, making the running of through trains possible.

Queen Victoria was cheered in the streets of London, and Prince Albert, her consort, was hissed, on returning from the opening of Parliament.

Assistance in suppressing a civil war was offered to the Emperor of China by representatives of England and the United States.

Forty Years Ago.

Lieut. W. R. Mesick of the Confederate army was arrested in Chicago and papers seized involving him in a conspiracy to free the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas.

Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting for the War Department, took forcible possession of the Methodist churches of New Orleans and assigned army chaplains to preach in them.

The Michigan Legislature adopted resolutions urging the renomination of President Lincoln on motion of Lockwood, Democratic member from Detroit.

Contributions of 10 cents each were solicited from Ohio citizens for the relief of ex-Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham, whom President Lincoln had exiled for making treasonable speeches.

The bill creating the office of lieutenant general was passed by the House at Washington over the protest of James A. Garfield, an amendment being added recommending Ulysses S. Grant for the place.

A draft of 500,000 men was ordered by President Lincoln, to serve for three years, or during the war.

A petition by Gov. Yates, Sr., of Illinois, calling for the immediate abolition of slavery, was presented to the Senate by Senator Sumner of Massachusetts.

Thirty Years Ago.

George Bancroft, United States minister to Germany and famous historian, reported that American credit was falling there, because no efforts were made to bring our currency to par.

Congress was asked to pay \$47,000 for removing corn from the feet of Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Gen. James A. Garfield began a series of hearings at Washington with a view to cutting government salaries.

Gladstone and John Bright appealed to their English constituents for re-election, promising to secure the repeal of the income tax.

The British army under Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated the Ashantees at Amoaful.

Twenty Years Ago.

William M. Evans proposed George F. Edmunds of Vermont as a Republican presidential candidate to succeed Chester A. Arthur.

The guano trust, which had controlled the world's supply for several years, was broken and prices fell 25 cents an ounce.



Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. HUGHSON, 847 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements. Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect of a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling, and displacement of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Carelets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND ME a copy of the book "The Family's Favorite Medicine" for an article sent in every home, book and paper.

DO YOU WANT a copy of the book "The Family's Favorite Medicine" for an article sent in every home, book and paper.

FREE TO BOYS who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

LADIES who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

BUTTERFLIES who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

DRESS SILKS who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

PILES who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

COPYRIGHT BOOKLET who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

FREE VALUABLE PREMIUMS FREE who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

WATER SEAL BREAD BOX who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

BUSINESS CHANCES. who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

MONEY who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A DOCTOR'S who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

AGENTS WANTED. who want to know how to make a fortune in the future.

SEND your name, address and stamp to the publisher for a copy of the book.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED Farmers, attention, escape better than real estate.

FERTILE FARMS in Oklahoma, \$1200 per acre and up.

Mining Investment in a rich country, large yields.

MINING INVESTMENT in a rich country, large yields.

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CONGRESS

In the Senate Tuesday Jan. P. Clarke, the Democratic Senator from Arkansas, who succeeded James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, endorsed every position taken by the President in connection with the Panama revolt. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana also spoke in favor of the treaty. The Senate witnessed the unusual spectacle of a religious service conducted by a Protestant minister and a Jewish rabbi. The daily news was dominated by David Phillips, a professor in the Hebrew College at Cincinnati. In the House the resident commissioner to Congress from Porto Rico was given additional authority, equal in all essential respects to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurrence of the Senate. The Commissioner thereupon introduced a bill to declare the citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States, which was referred to the committee on insular affairs.

The amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for a loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis exposition was attacked in the Senate Wednesday on the ground that the government had no right to make an appropriation of this kind. The amendment was about to be voted upon without discussion when Mr. Bailey made a point of order. Mr. Tillman followed in a speech in which he characterized such appropriations as "steals," admitting that he had helped secure one for South Carolina. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Ellkins spoke against the appropriation, while speeches were made for it by Messrs. Hall, Allsopp, Cockrell, Spooner, McComas and others. Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the House and almost every member of the delegations from both States engaged in an argument caused by the demand of Kentucky that Indiana surrender former Gov. W. S. Taylor that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel. The attack was led by Mr. James (Ky.) and the defense by Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.). The argument was interrupted by a speech on the reorganization of the consular service by Mr. Adams (Pa.), but it broke out again until Mr. Volsted (Minn.) made a long speech against Canadian reciprocity.

In the Senate Thursday the debate over the urgent deficiency bill amendment providing for a loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis exposition was continued along political lines. The amendment had not been disposed of when the Senate went into executive session. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$1,903,000, was passed by the House without amendment. Everything but the bill itself was discussed in its consideration. Mr. Morell (Pa.) led an argument for some system of building up the American merchant marine. A Democratic political speech by Mr. Hamlin (Me.) followed and received a reply from Mr. Fuller (Ill.). Mr. Lind (Minn.) spoke for Canadian reciprocity. Mr. Wadsworth reported the agricultural appropriation bill. Mr. Martin (S. D.) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the low price of beef since July 1, 1903, and the unusually large margins between the prices of beef cattle and fresh beef, and whether these conditions have resulted from a trust or combination.

The political debate in the Senate on the loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis exposition came to a close Friday by leaving the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed. After the vote on the deficiency bill speeches in support of the Panama Canal treaty were made by Mr. Mallory of Florida, and Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho. Mr. Mitchell from the committee on post-offices made a favorable report on the resolution directing the Postmaster General to send to the Senate the reports made on the irregularities in the Post-office Department, and requested immediate consideration. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sheppard (Tex.) made a determined effort to bring about a reform in the matter of the distribution of seeds by the government. The bill was left just as the committee brought it into the House, so far as seeds for free distribution were concerned. This was the only item in the agricultural appropriation bill that aroused discussion, and with a few minor amendments, it was passed without division.

Chaplain Hale, in his opening prayer Monday morning at the Baltimore fair, Senator Hopkins and Clay spoke in support of the Panama Canal treaty. The bill granting assistance to the proposed Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, was passed. The bill was amended so as to close the exposition on Sundays. In the House the proposed loan of \$4,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, as provided for in the Senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, was pending when the House adjourned. The House considered in all other amendments except that providing for coal tests at the St. Louis fair. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Attorney General for information in addition to that furnished under the recent request for information as to anti-trust suits instituted; also for a report made by any examiners sent by the Department of Justice to investigate charges made by S. M. Brosius of the Indiana Rights Association. A bill declaring a portion of the Minnesota River in Minnesota navigable was passed.

Notes of National Capital. The House committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill to allow the sale of the timber and stone lands of the Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma.

Senators Gamble and Kittredge of South Dakota had an interview with the President in an effort to get him to appoint Indian agents for the Yankton and Sisseton agencies in their State. Those agencies are now in charge of school superintendents.

Statehood for Oklahoma was considered by the House committee on territories. Sidney Clark of Oklahoma City spoke for the proposition. He opposed joining Oklahoma and Indian territory into one State because of the lack of taxing power in the latter territory caused by treaties with the Indians.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.

A GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It is a disease of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is a disease of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is a disease of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and lungs.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to "grip." Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Pe-Ru-NA in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-Ru-NA.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrate condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians, but all in vain. I gave Pe-Ru-NA a trial. In

motion overruled. "I say," said the captain of hachelors' hall in the boarding school, "let's be well and call our dormitory the Latin quarter."

"No! No!" shrieked the rest of the crowd.

"Because," ventured one of the protesting mob, "all the other fellows will be coming here trying to borrow the quarter."

And so it was that the dormitory went nameless.—Baltimore American.

A Woman's Misery.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson ave., Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered none will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Oat Wonder.

The Editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed growers in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the tip with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stooler, 80 stocks from one kernel.

IF YOU WILL SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS to above address, you will get a sample of this Oat Wonder, which yielded in 1903, in 40 States from 250 to 310 bushels per acre, together with other farm seed logs and farm seed samples. (C. N. U.)

A new typewriter machine returns the carriage automatically when the end of a line is reached, so that the operator is not compelled to pause.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

Cleanliness prevents rust; the best-cared for machines last the longest.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch.

FOR VALUABLE INFORMATION SIGN AND MAIL NOW THIS COUPON OR SEND A COPY BY POSTAL.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT SCALES PREMIUMS

BEST LOWEST PRICES. ANTI-SHIPPING

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BEST LOWEST PRICES. ANTI-SHIPPING

FOR VALUABLE INFORMATION SIGN AND MAIL NOW THIS COUPON OR SEND A COPY BY POSTAL.

a short time I was feeling better and now I am as well as anyone."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Gull of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Gull is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Pe-Ru-NA in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Pe-Ru-NA has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe and my life was despaired of. Pe-Ru-NA saved me."—J. R. Gull.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Pe-Ru-NA, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-Ru-NA Not Only Cured La Grippe but Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1315 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get along as I was before. One of my collector friends who was visiting me asked me to try Pe-Ru-NA and I did so and found it all more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head."

"Some one suggested Pe-Ru-NA. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Pe-Ru-NA, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-Ru-NA, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

Don't Worry

No use to make yourself miserable worrying about what to eat or when to eat it.

Dr. Caldwell's

(LAXATIVE)

Syrup Pepsin

aids digestion, keeps the stomach and bowels in perfect condition. Ask your druggist.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

The FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRES FREE. The population of WESTERN CANADA is increasing rapidly. The population of WESTERN CANADA is increasing rapidly.

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Good crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Alien and Investment Office, address SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.

C. J. Broughton, 420 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and other ailments.

A trial will prove that we speak for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say, "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount for use in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. 17 State Street, New York City.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE. A 200-page Modern will be given free to readers of this paper. Send stamp for postage, or \$1.00 for a copy. Send stamp for postage, or \$1.00 for a copy.

THE TRICKY TRICKSTER! Latest Novelty! A book of tricks, and a book of tricks, and a book of tricks.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

S. N. U. No. 7-1904

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A part of the prevalent prosperity is the remarkable development of electric railway communication. Boston has been brought next door to New York, New York is with in an hour of Philadelphia by the new line of trolleys, a grand boulevard will soon be finished from Washington to Baltimore with a double track electric, and in Ohio an arrangement has been made to unite the electric roads of that state, so that it can be completely traversed without recurring to steam.

The cry that this will be an office-holders campaign is sufficiently answered by the President himself, who says, "I do not wish to dictate to conventions their choice of delegates, but I would suggest, whenever it is possible to get good men who are not holding office, to do so. No influence from Washington will be brought to bear upon them to influence their votes." That sounds very much like blunt honesty.

A legislative committee of the Massachusetts legislature gave a hearing on woman's suffrage the other day. One of the women orators opposed it on the ground that during the Chicago riot it was men not women who were called into armed service to resist the mob. She said the ballot was a concession and not a right and all government was founded on force.

The lower house of Congress, after coquetting with the vicious proposition to take a quarter of a million dollars from the treasury to pay members mileage for journeys never made, redeemed its dignity and honor on Saturday by repudiating the proposition. After advocating it for two days not one member voted for it on a call of the roll.

Republicans do not need to say a word or do a thing. Democrats are contributing our ammunition. Mr. Bryan bitterly resents his maltreatment by his old comrades and at least ten democratic senators will demonstrate by their votes that President Roosevelt has done a wise, just, humane and patriotic thing in Panama.

The Patent Office has made a surplus of about \$200,000 this year, and the business has increased thirty per cent in five years. The total balance to the credit of the office in the U. S. Treasury on New Years day was \$5,682,540.61. But it is sadly cramped for room and is not allowed to use the profits which it makes.

Governor Taft says that "The Philippines for Filipinos will be the keynote" of his policy concerning the archipelago. This harmonizes with what he has hitherto said and it does not seem to breathe the spirit of tyranny or of hatred for the Declaration of Independence.

HORSE KNEW LAND WAS NEAR.

Animal's Instinct Better Than the Observation of Man.

When Thomas McGuinness, a well-known horseman of Philadelphia, went to Europe some time ago, he took a blooded horse with him. The animal was in a specially prepared stall on deck and enjoyed the trip despite the rough weather. When Mr. McGuinness thought land should soon be sighted, he asked the captain how far the ship was from the Irish coast. The commander of the steamer, in his usual gruff manner, replied: "Your horse will tell you; watch him."

The owner of the animal could not understand what the captain meant, and he was not particularly pleased with the answer. Finally, however, a couple of hours before land was observed, the horse, which was a magnificent bay, poked his head through the grating and, stretching his neck, whined loudly. "There you are," said the captain to Mr. McGuinness; "your horse smells the land."

The captain, in explaining the odd occurrence, said that the thoroughbred detected the odor from pasture lands that was wafted far seaward, and that horses on board ocean steamers always give the first signal when land is near.

ADEPT CROOKS OF MEXICO.

Pickpockets in the Neighboring Republic Are Exceptionally Adroit.

To a super-sensitive degree the fine Italian hand is still to be met with among Mexican pickpockets. They are noted for their artistic performance in light-fingered legerdemain. Only a few months since the chief of police of an American city, whose name need not be mentioned, was robbed of his watch twice within two days, and finally the timepiece was returned to him by the very "ratero" who had taken it, nor did the American officer have time to catch the thief, whose audacity threw him off his guard. Why the pickpocket took the trouble to restore the watch, for which he was able to realize a month's wages at the nearest "empeno," is not clear, but perhaps he heard the owner talking of the smart pickpockets in his own country and the Mexican took such pride in his own professional ability that he took occasion to rebuke the American.

AUTHORS OUT OF DATE.

Many Writers the Present Generation Has Forgotten.

How long is it since Swift was one of the most popular writers in the English language? Say 150 years. Who now reads "Gulliver's Travels," or "The Examiner," or "Arguments Against Abolishing Christianity"? Who reads the works of Sir William Temple or of Lord Bolingbroke? Who reads "Pamela" and "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison"? Who reads "Tristram Shandy" or "Don Quixote"? Who reads "Tom Jones" or "The Adventures of a Guinea"? Who reads "Lavater's Physiognomy" or Addison's "Spectator"?—papers which for a long time amused and instructed the whole reading community of Great Britain.

One day James MacNeill Whistler, a Scotchman and an Irishman were admiring a very fine stuffed eagle in a taxidermist's window. The Scotchman shook his head and thrust his hands into his pockets, remarking, "You would cost an unco' deal to keep." The Englishman regarded the huge bird with disfavor, and said, "I would make mighty tough eating." But the Irishman exclaimed, "Bedad, but that would be a devil of a burrd to fight!"—Boston Traveler.

National Traits.

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PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne

CHEMISTS,

409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and \$1. all druggists.

ARE WOMEN REALLY STINGY?

Some Good Reasons Why They Should Not Be So Considered.

Are women meaner in giving than men? It cannot rightly be urged that they are. Women, after all, in buying or in giving are commonly making use of money that others have earned. They have been trustees of other people's money for two thousand years, and long use has made them careful of their trust. Of course the petty meannesses of a certain kind of woman have afforded infinite opportunities for men's jests and contempt, but those petty meannesses are nothing in comparison with the great meannesses of really sordid men.—Spectator.

Plant Food in Soil.

A recent bulletin of the department of agriculture says: "It appears that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yield; that this supply will be indefinitely maintained, and that this actual yield of plants adapted to the soil depends mainly, under favorable conditions, upon the cultural methods and suitable crop rotation."

Sleepy Song.

Swing little cradle! Swing! Swing! And bear little sleepy one out of day. And into the shadowy realm of night. An a little white boat. Set afloat. Over the wide, warm spaces of life. With moon and stars for lamps, and hide this dear little one in the garden of sleep.

Where little white dreams will guard and keep Him safe and sound till the dawning of light. Of time to my arms will wake and bring The little sleepy one! Cradle, swing—Swing! Swing! Swing and away.

Swing, little cradle! Swing! Swing! And wrap him soft in the dusky folds Of night, that all little children hold In her soft, sweet arms.

Over the mountain, crowned with snow. Swing little white boat—swing and go! Drift on the river of happy dreams Where life is with heart of gold out gleams.

Where the little waves rock as the water flows. O'er the silvery sands in the depth below. Swing, little cradle! Swing and away. But bring him back at the peep of day. Julia Neely Finch in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Masterpiece

By J. Marshall Frye

Copyrighted, 1902, by The Authors Pub. Co.

As I slowly edged my way through the crowd that blocked the exit from the theater, I ran square against Paul Rondelle—honest, visionary Paul, my one time intimate friend. We recognized each other simultaneously, and, after staring, speechless, for an instant, we extended our hands for a hearty clasp.

Time was, when we struggled for existence together; he to master the technicalities of art, and I of story writing. Paul gradually achieved success, I fell heir to a legacy, and our ways lay in different directions. The same time that brought us success, drifted us farther apart, and what had once been a confiding friendship, became an unbroken silence. So when I met him at the theater the lapse of years seemed contracted into days, and the old feeling of comradeship possessed me. In manner Paul was the same, but in appearance—how changed. The shoulders once so broad and square, were stooped and narrow. His cheeks were without a trace of color, though his eyes were as bright and expressive as ever; in fact, when I thought of it, they appeared to be unusually luminous.

The crowd pressed against us and we walked to the curb, where my carriage stood waiting. With a last pressure of the hand, I urged Paul to call on me, and asked for his address, which he gave me.

I fully expected him to call within a few days, but he did not do so and I went to see him. His man admitted me, and as I walked back into his room—half studio, half bachelor's apartments—I discovered Paul at work with brush and palette in hand, before a large canvas. Perceiving my presence, he hastily drew a curtain before the canvas, and advanced to meet me without stretched hands.

"I am glad to see you, my friend," he said. "Sit down and let us have a long chat."

"Thank you," I replied. "But tell me, what is the picture you are so careful to hide from me? Mysterious as ever, I see."

"No, not mysterious, Frank," he replied, "but that is—well, I believe it will be my masterpiece, and no one may see it until all is finished."

"Why have you not come to see me?" I asked, "when you did not come I took the initiative myself."

"I thought of coming, he replied, "but I do not feel strong physically; old Time is flying, and I am compelled to finish my work. That is, I believe, my only excuse—but I am glad you came."

We talked of old times and associations, which finally led up to our separation.

"Tell me of yourself, said I, "and of what you have done since we drifted apart."

"As you have so kindly told me of yourself," he replied, "I suppose I must, though there is little to tell. For the first few years I wandered around from one place to another; sometimes meeting with success, sometimes failure. Finally I wound up in Paris, where my success as an artist was



We extended our hands for a hearty clasp.

more pronounced; but from some cause—probably overwork—I contracted a severe bronchial trouble, which compelled me to give it all up, my work, hopes and ambitions. Then I came back here, and after a little went to Colorado, with the expectation of freeing myself from a very troublesome cough, but—

He stopped abruptly and remained silent for a few minutes, then continued in a different tone:

"Sometimes there is an ideal in

one's mind—a living presence, as it were—and it may be that we are allowed to meet the incarnation of that ideal, the very one, it seems, that we have pictured in our fancy; we meet and the trend of our ways lie parallel. Or we may meet and read life's meaning in each other's eyes but for a moment, then each passes on with a feeling that something is lost or left behind. Yet, the strangest part of it is this; the fancied ideal seems real in our visions, but when the ideal appears in its reality it is generally so unattainable, so distant, that it seems only fancied."

"But why all this philosophy?" I asked, wondering at the sudden and peculiar change of subject.

He made no reply, but appeared absorbed in meditation. Thinking I would draw him out, and believing there was something behind his remarks, I said:

"You were speaking of your stay in Colorado, then you suddenly broke off to express an abstract thought. I fall to see the connection, but I will admit that I am curious." Then laying my hand on his shoulder I said to him, "Tell me all about it, Paul!"

"I will," he replied, "though you may not understand, and, not understanding, fail to appreciate. Where I



Gazing at an idealized portrait of MY WIFE.

stopped in Colorado I met a woman, and she was the living embodiment of my fancied ideal. My association with her gave me an elevation of soul I never hoped to attain, that elation of spirit which comes unbidden, and but once in a lifetime. I loved her Frank, above all, even more than my art; and she—well, she was promised to another, and all she ever told me was 'it might have been.' Since then I have done little more than dream of the real and fancied ideal, now mingled into one, ever before me, striving to put on canvas my conception of her soul, her face, her form. Thus far, with each attempt in that direction, there has been something lacking, some fleeting expression impossible for me to transpire; but now, at last, I think I have it. But it is not on account of my work as an artist, but because the ideal is perfect."

"You gave her up too easily, Paul," I said. "What became of her; how do you know she married another?"

"I do not know where she is," he replied, "and if I knew I doubt if I would go to see her; for it would, perhaps, make her unhappy as well as add to my sense of loss. As it is, though I am denied the joy of her companionship, I live with the memory of her—a memory that seeks out the dark and shadowy places in my life, and finding, lights them with an effulgent glow."

It did not seem to cause him pain or suffering to speak of these things, but I could see evidence of his deep melancholy, beautiful in its sadness and serenity. Thinking it better for him to be engaged on his work—than talking of the things he had just told me, I bade him good-bye. As I went out of the door I was arrested by a paroxysm of coughing that shook him from head to foot.

"He should have remained in Colorado," I thought with a mind full of foreboding.

As the days went by I called to see him frequently, and always to find him at work on his "masterpiece," as he chose to call it, though he was careful that I should not see it; and on each visit I found him paler, weaker and more haggard. I entreated him only to seek recreation, but he only smiled and said it was not worth while.

One day, as I had not seen him for some time, I dropped in to see how he was getting on. I found him with his man in attendance, propped up with pillows in a large chair facing a window, where the evening sun came streaming through like a broad stream of molten gold. I put my arm around him intending to raise him up, but a heavy cough shook his feeble frame, and a thin, scarlet stream trickled from his lips. Slowly he raised his hand and pointed towards the curtain canvas that stood near him. He closed his eyes; a faint smile passed across his face; he sighed, gave an ineffectual gasp, and I knew the end was at hand.

Tenderly I laid him back and crossed to the easel. Reverently I drew aside the curtain. A mist passed before my eyes, and then, clearing away, left me bewildered, gazing at an idealized portrait of MY WIFE!

Most Illiterate Country.

Portugal is the most illiterate country in Europe; nearly 68 per cent of her population cannot write. In Italy the proportion of illiterates is 68 per cent; in Russia, 36 per cent; in Spain, 34 per cent; and in Brazil, 10 per cent.

JAMES H. SWAN,

PHARMACIST

Successor to W. T. HILL.

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You should use

White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar

1st Biggest in Quantity

2d Best in Quality.

Try our Laxative Pink Pills, 25c.

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...AND...

RANGES

All kinds of Shelf Hardware.

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Between Washington and Madison.

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on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire
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Is a member of the Associated Press, the only western newspaper receiving the entire telegraphic news service of the New York Sun and special cable of the New York World—daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents throughout the country.

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JOHN J. McDOUGALL,

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Cattle Castrated at the old time

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Ladies Overshoes, Mens Over-

shoes, Childrens Overshoes,

Felts, Socks and Rubbers

Come and take them away. Price cuts

no figure. Must have room for automobiles

L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Illinois

R. W. Churchill,

Attorney-at-Law

Grayslake, Ill.

Will be in Antioch every Tuesday

FREE! Knowing what it was suffering

I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to

any afflicted, a positive cure for: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Piles and Skin Diseases, etc.

Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write J. W. WILLIAMS, 8 West 103d St., New York

ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA.

L. W. Rowling transacted business in Waukegan Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lee visited in Chicago Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhnert entertained a few friends at lunch Tuesday evening.

A euchre party was held Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. Kapple.

The Nelson family attended the funeral of little Walter Scott in Waukegan Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Howard, of Nebraska, who formerly lived here, is visiting friends in and around Lake Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sherwood and Mrs. Jos. Pester are having a severe time with the measles.

Jimmie Cragg, of Withee, Wis., is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and other relatives.

Frank Lewin and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Strauss of Chicago spent a few days recently with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewin.

We wish to correct a mistake which occurred in last week's issue. A. E. Truman instead of A. E. Fuhrman will have charge of the new meat market.

Miss Irene Ames visited Saturday evening and Sunday with Miss Gertrude Miller. Miss Ames returned to her work in the city on Tuesday morning.

On Thursday, Jan. 23, Sidney Barnstable and Miss Lottie Brown surprised their many friends by going to Evanston and being quietly married. We extend congratulations to the happy couple.

California prune wafers will preserve your health; cleanse your system and purify your blood. Try them. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A. Thompson has been quite ill the past week.

H. J. Higley of Englewood spent Tuesday with his parents here.

Miss Edith Harvey of Waukegan spent Friday with her mother here.

Mr. Garges of Shermerville visited over Sunday with Mr. Hall and family.

Mary Tonia who has been quite ill for some time is now suffering with the measles.

Mrs. Deithorn has purchased of P. A. Robinson the residence now occupied by the Peck family.

Charles Wilson, of Zenda spent the last of the week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead.

Quite a number of the members of Rising Sun Lodge A. F. & A. M. attended the Masonic Lodge at Antioch on Monday afternoon and evening and all report a fine time.

The Mystic Workers gave a card party at the hall on Friday night and the young ladies a dance in the Opera house the same evening. Both were well attended and all report a good time.

Special meetings will begin at the Congregational church next Sunday, the 14, and will continue for two weeks. Rev. and Mrs. Stevens of Chicago will be here to assist. There will be special music and the meetings promise to be interesting. All are cordially invited. They will begin at 7:30 p. m.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets give immediate relief and permanently cure dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach and bowel troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

TREVOR, WIS.

Eddie Proctor and family have moved into the Barby house.

The Liberty Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Fred Surek, Feb. 16.

Those on the sick list are, Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. Rolfe, and Mary Schumacher.

Mr. Guy Arkills of Washington, is visiting his aunt Mrs. M. E. Havens.

Mrs. Nelson Pullen of Antioch spent Saturday with her daughter, Mrs. Drom.

Blanche Patrick entertained Emma Kruckman of Wilmett the latter part of the week.

Ruben Turnock was given a surprise party last Friday evening. All report a good time.

Mr. Julius Hanneman formerly of this place died at his home in Wilmett, Wednesday evening, after an illness of two weeks. He leaves a wife, four little boys, a mother, five sisters and two brothers.

A perfect Anti-Bilious and Anti-Malarial protection and cure for old and young. California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your dealer.

Bridge over the Zambesi.

It is reported from Rhodesia that work on the bridge which is to span the Zambesi river near the famous Victoria falls, will be begun soon. The bridge will be of one span, 600 feet in length, and will cross the Zambesi some 400 feet above the water over a narrow gorge through which the river flows at that point.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Jossie Loescher of Salem spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Lula Rowbottom.

Miss Susan Gray is quite ill with typhoid fever. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Joseph Dixon was called to Union Grove on Monday, where his father is lying at the point of death.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilby of Russell visited with Mrs. R. Shotliff and Mr. and Mrs. E. Shotliff on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murdoch who have been sick with the old fashioned "Grippe" are much better at this writing.

Dr. Stevens and family, A. Upson and wife, Elwin Stonebreaker and family and Will Upson were present at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George Kuntz at their new home on Tuesday last.

Miss Garvin of Abington, Ill., was in the village on Sunday and Monday in the interests of the local W. C. T. U. She gave an excellent entertainment and also a temperance talk that was well worth hearing.

Wesley society turned out en masse to the dinner on Friday. They will serve their annual feast soon and then the Bristolites should show them that the roads are just as good from Bristol to Wesley as from Wesley to Bristol. Let us return their visit with the same warmth of feeling that they exhibited.

The Ladies Aid society netted a handsome sum at their annual dinner given last Friday at the hall. Socially and financially it was a greater success than any ever given heretofore. More people from a distance were in attendance than ever before. These dinners have become a regular winter event here and as such is looked forward to by the people of this section of the county, as much as the old settlers picnic is looked forward to in the summer.

As a remedy for poor appetite, indigestion, weak stomach and constipation, California Prune Wafers are unequalled. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

HICKORY, ILL.

Miss Jennie Hall is on the sick list.

Frank Edward is laid up with a lame arm.

The Kennedys spent last Thursday at Mr. Hughes of Millburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Edwards and children spent Sunday at Owey Hollenbeck's.

The cold continues. Saturday being warm the roads became almost impassable but they are now frozen again.

Miss Luell Ames came home with her brother Ben last Thursday. She has been attending school at Valparaiso but returned home on account of sickness.

Mr. Bong, our minister came out to the oyster supper Friday evening and spent Saturday at the home of Mr. Wells and while here called on a number of friends.

A safe agreeable and mild remedy for constipation, biliousness and indigestion. California Prune Wafers. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Grace White of Nebraska, is visiting her cousin Vera Worden.

Mrs. C. B. Cummings entertained over fifty at the Ladies Aid last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm McGuire gave a dinner to a few of their intimate friends last Saturday.

C. E. topic, Feb. 14—What will real friendship do? Sam. 20: 1-23. Jessie Jamieson leader.

Mr. Andrew White of Nebraska, is visiting at Wm. Whites and will also visit other relatives while here.

Mr. A. H. Stewart has rented his farm to Geo. Edmunds. We all hope Millburn will not lose Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Dr. Tombaugh, of Waukegan, will entertain the ladies of the "Millburn Ladies Aid" to dinner, Thursday Feb. 11.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gerry was buried here last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

The Y. P. S. C. E. business meeting will be held at Ernest Whites Friday evening, Feb. 12. All young people cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Tower entertained about forty friends at cards last Saturday evening. A fine supper was served after which the prizes were presented to the winners. The first prizes were awarded to Jessie Jamieson and John Eichinger and the second prizes to Ethel McGuire and Arthur Clark.

Pinealvo contains all the antiseptic and healing properties of the pine. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin that Pinealvo will not cure. For burns and cuts and as a family salve Pinealvo is the best in the world. Sold at Swan's drug store.

SILVER LAKE.

Mike Cafferty and Frank Mich were Burlington visitors Monday.

Miss Gabriella Worsley of Sylonia is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Kerwin, of this place.

Mike Cafferty of Kenosha, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cafferty, at this place.

A masquerade ball will be given at the Columbia opera house Friday evening, Feb. 12.

Mr. Max Daniels and family spent Sunday with Mrs. W. M. Spieselhoff at New Munster.

Mrs. Frank Mich, Mrs. J. J. Kerwin, Sr. R. M. Dixon and Beris Selby are on the sick list.

Mrs. John Gallagher and daughter Frances of Burlington spent Thursday with Mrs. Catherine Gallagher.

Miss Margaret Gallagher and mother, Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, spent a few days with Liza Flemming the past week.

Miss Marie Bernhoff who is attending the College of Commerce at Kenosha spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

A progressive euchre party, for the benefit of the Wilmet Catholic church, will be given at the home of Thomas Flemming, at Trevor, Monday, Feb. 15. All are cordially invited to attend.

Two of Browning's Stories.

Browning was one of the best raconteurs of his day, and in "Notes From a Diary" (1873-1881) Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff has recorded some of his stories. One was about a maid in his service who had a gift for saying quaint things. When the poet was going to pay the last mark of respect to George Henry Lewes, he said she "didn't see the good of catching cold at other people's funerals." And once, when he was away on a holiday and a journalist came to the door to inquire if it was true that the poet was dead, she indignantly answered, "I have not heard so, and I am sure my master is not the kind of a man to do such a thing without letting us know."

You cannot cure piles by external application. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube, with nozzle, and is applied where most needed. Manzan stops the pain, soothes, cools and cures. Sold at Swan's drug store.

British Somaliland.

British Somaliland is making steady progress. The value of the imports last year was over \$2,000,000. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods—largely from the United States—rice, sugar and liquors.

River of Sulphur.

The River Doubs, on the western Swiss frontier, is frozen over, and when the ice cracks fumes of sulphur, which take fire when a light is applied rise into the air.

Se's Canadian Plows.

A Canadian trade commissioner in South Africa recently booked there in ten weeks for between 48,000 and 49,000 plows.

Rich Soil of China.

Agriculture is comparatively easy work in China. The soil is so rich that a square mile of it is capable of supporting a population of 4,000.

Camels in Somaliland.

For the first time in Somaliland camels are now being used as draught animals, and the results are stated to be highly satisfactory.

The Best Pills Sold For Young or Old Dade's Little Liver Pills.

Sold at Swan's drug store.

Paper Replaces Leather.

Artificial teeth and "uppers" for boots and shoes are among the new uses to which paper is being put. A substantial business firm in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of manufacturing paper hats.

Cigarmakers in Germany.

According to a recent report furnished by the German government, 175,000 persons are employed in making cigars in the empire.

India's Coal Output.

The output of coal in India has increased sixfold since 1880. It now exceeds 6,000,000 tons a year, and the supply is considered practically inexhaustible.

Children Ride Free.

Car fare is not needed by school children in Victoria, Australia. They are carried in street cars to and from school free of charge.

British Control Trade.

The South African cycle trade is almost entirely in the hands of the British. American bicycles are imported in but small quantities.

Prohibits Sheet Iron Houses.

The erection of galvanized iron houses in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River colony, has been prohibited.

United States produced a new brand of tea (the tea) which is being in North Carolina and Texas.

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Bird and Flower.

A wild robin swings on a wind-tossed tree.

And calls to his mate near by.

While she answers him with a "sweet-sweet-tweet-tweet."

She seems to be calling him "sweet-sweet-tweet-tweet."

While I am I.

If I were a robin and called to thee.

High up in a wind-tossed tree.

Wouldst thou answer me with a "sweet-sweet-tweet-tweet."

And seem to be calling me "sweet-sweet-tweet-tweet."

Or still would I lonely be?

A sunflower opens her eyes of brown

And looks from her golden nest;

She watches the east for the rising sun,

And follows her god all his day in done.

Then mourns for the vacant west.

If I were the sun, thou the flower of brown.

Wouldst thou turn thy face up to me,

And mourn when I sank to rest?

—Edgar M. Dille in New York Herald.

Municipal indebtedness.

German cities rival those of the United States in the matter of municipal debts. Berlin owes \$74,000,000; Munich, \$36,000,000; Frankfurt, \$25,000,000; Leipzig, \$18,000,000; Cologne, \$17,000,000.

Johannesburg Valuation.

The area under control by the City Council at Johannesburg, Transvaal, is seventy-five miles and the valuation for \$150,000,000, against \$62,000,000 for Cape Town.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of Rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grisy Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by all druggists.

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NO MORE VILLAINS.

OLD-TIME SCOUNDREL IS GONE FROM FICTIONLAND.

Novelists of To-day Do Not Make Use of the Chief Stock in Trade of Their Immediate Predecessors—An Old-Timer's Request.

One can travel far in modern Fictionland without meeting a dyed-in-the-wool villain of the old school. Beautiful heroines can wander with them, and rescue parties are decidedly passe. The novelists of the moment make character sketches of Mr. Blacksheep—but no longer recognize him as an important factor in the working out of plots.

From time immemorial how he has been snubbed and trodden under foot, and how many times has he been "tracked down" in the last chapter! And yet what a debt we really owe him for the many fascinating tales we have perused breathlessly, thanks to his ingenious personality, and many are the delicious thrills we've had at

his expense when we have followed him upon his trail to see him outwitted by that good, always-on-the-hand-at-the-right-moment young man, the hero.

Poor villain! Always destined to be a looker-on at the happiness of his hated rival. Never given a kindly look from the opening description of the sun sinking behind the far-off purple hills until the merry peal of marriage bells in the last chapter! Never a glad hand from the happy pair after all his trouble of winning for both the sympathy and admiration of the reader, and after serving as a foil to show off Romeo's good points.

There was always the assurance of something doing when the plotter of dark deeds was above board, hale and hearty. May the millennium never dawn in Fictionland, for when the villain takes to

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.
CIRCLING THE GLOBE

Joseph Kipley, ex-chief of police of Chicago and one of the most widely known thirt-takers in the United States, died at his home in that city. A stomach disorder of long standing necessitated an operation a few days ago and the patient never rallied from the shock.

Sixty Japanese transports have been landing troops along the southern and western coasts of Korea, with the intention of occupying Seoul. The Japanese have seized several Russian merchant vessels at Maseampo. Russia is after a \$200,000,000 loan.

The combination of independent plate glass manufacturers, which has been under discussion at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been perfected. It will be known as the United Plate Glass Company. The object is to market the entire product of the nine concerns that compose it.

The National Council of Women in session at the Indianapolis adopted resolutions favoring married women being allowed to teach school, favoring illegitimate children to take the father's name, when known, and a share of his property and favoring hygienic dress.

Two masked men who attempted to hold up a Western avenue trolley car in Chicago shot and probably fatally wounded George Becker, the conductor, who resisted them. The dozen passengers in the car were panic-stricken, and during the excitement the robbers escaped.

Rev. James Warden, who for sixty years has been an active Methodist minister, has, at the age of 102 years, been admitted to the Baltimore County almshouse. He has lost all the money he had saved for his last years, and says he is swindled by a friend with whom he had trusted his funds.

A temporary injunction restraining E. H. Sothern, actor, from using or disposing of a drama entitled "A Holiday Diversion," was granted by Judge Kirby at Louisville, Ky., to E. D. Schoonmaker of Lexington. The petition asks that if Mr. Sothern refuses to return the manuscript the petitioner be granted damages and compensation.

With smoke pouring into every room from the registers and with the thermometer 10 below zero eight hundred scholars marched in orderly array out of the burning Jesse Ketchem School, in Toronto, Ont. The firemen were unable to properly fight the flames, as everything was frozen. The school had a children's bank, but the money was saved.

A tornado at Union, in the southern part of Fulton County, Arkansas, killed Rev. Mr. Soden, a Baptist minister, a Miss Clinton and a child whose name is unknown. The dwellings of Samuel W. Cochran, William Gistany, a number of smaller residences, the store of S. W. Cochran and S. W. Cochran Jr., two churches, the Masonic hall and Carnes' blacksmith shop were swept away. The only building left in the town was Dr. Barnes' store.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Fire destroyed a block of buildings at Lakeland, Fla., causing a loss of \$75,000.

Owing to the illness of Charles P. Kelly it was decided to postpone the bribery case against him at St. Louis until some time in April.

Fire in the Franklin Square House at Boston, where 450 women are boarding, caused a panic, in which several women were injured. The fire was soon under control.

Near Hobart, Ok., Frank Warner shot and killed his father-in-law, P. Towne, because the latter had taken Mrs. Warner to the postoffice against his wishes. Warner is under arrest.

An entire block at Houston, Texas, including business houses and residences, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000. Several persons are unaccounted for, but no bodies have been found.

Charles M. Schwab's loss through his surrender in the United States Shipbuilding fight is placed by the bondholders' committee at \$5,500,000. Another estimate puts it at \$995,000.

A passenger train on the Chinandega Vieja railroad, in Nicaragua, was derailed while passing over a high bridge and wrecked. Over twenty first-class passengers were killed and many others were injured.

Dan Barker and his wife have been found murdered in their home near Riverton, Neb. Barker's brother Frank is under arrest for the crime. The dead couple had \$200 in the house, and this is missing.

General Reyes, on the eve of his departure for Paris to fight the transfer of the Panama Canal Company's rights, declared the United States cannot obtain those rights through the Republic of Panama.

A boxing match with his dog, a Great Dane, which he had taught to stand up and fight in human fashion, has resulted in the death of Henry A. Thorne, of Germantown. The beast buried his master violently to the floor.

Five hundred Russians at a settlement near Sweet Water, Kan., have imprisoned Dr. Mikawa Kallio, a Japanese physician, in his office. They declare they will hold him until the adjustment of the trouble in the orient.

Henry W. Oliver, the well-known capitalist, steelmaster and politician of Pittsburgh, died at his home there, after two months' illness with a complication of diseases, the principal one of which affected the kidneys. He was 64 years old.

With bank deposits estimated at \$25,000, Nelson Patton, a rapscallion, has been burned to death in his home in Lynn, Mass. He narrowly escaped lynching when President Lincoln was assassinated because he expressed joy over the event.

In the Princess Theater, Middleboro, Ky., during a performance, John White, a negro ex-convict, shot and instantly killed Policeman John Burns and accidentally killed John Sharp, a switchman. The murders were the result of a threat made by the police officer that he would arrest White for vagrancy.

EASTERN.

The Atherton Hotel at Ashland, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$15,000.

The town hall and postoffice at Stamford, Conn., was damaged by fire and valuable records and mail matter was destroyed.

Mayor McClellan of New York ordered six theaters closed because they have not made certain alterations for safety of their patrons.

The large baby carriage works of the H. N. Thayer Company at Erie, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000, insurance \$31,000.

Six Arabian horses, a gift from the Sultan of Morocco to President Roosevelt, arrived at New York on the steamship Hohenzollern from Tangier.

Armand W. Brand of Chicago has filed against the State of New York a claim of \$30,000 for injuries received in an automobile accident in Syracuse Sept. 14, 1903.

Adolph Schwarzwann, one of the founders of Puck, and editor-in-chief of that paper, died of pneumonia after an illness of six weeks. He was born in Germany in 1833.

Baltimore (Md.) business district was damaged \$100,000,000 by fire which started at 11 a. m. Sunday; 674 buildings were destroyed, including skyscrapers, banks and newspaper offices.

The Newville (Del.) Presbytery found Rev. R. A. Elwood guilty of preaching a sermon which led to the lynching of the assailant of Helen Bishop, and reprimanded him.

Six hundred freight handlers employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have gone on strike for higher wages. They are employed at the piers on the East river, New York.

Funeral services for William C. Whitney in New York were simple almost to the point of austerity. The crowds about the church were so great that 200 police men scarcely could keep the way clear.

The New England Milk Producers' Association has decided to form a \$250,000 corporation to distribute their product in Boston and take the business out of the hands of the present distributors.

Five students, whose names are withheld, have been expelled from Princeton University on a charge of cheating in examinations, and two town men have been arrested in connection with the matter.

Dr. M. P. Ravence, of Philadelphia, tuberculosis expert, declares that 90 per cent of all persons 18 years old have tuberculosis, and that all persons over 30 living in cities show traces of the disease.

Six persons, all foreigners, were burned to death at Trenton, Pa. The fire destroyed six double dwellings. John Chrostki and his 7-year-old son were among the victims. The fire started from an overheated stove.

The Smith building and several adjoining buildings in Rochester, Pa., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$75,000, partly covered by insurance. John Muller was arrested, charged with firing the Smith building.

The plant of the Plutz Degrassing Company in Philadelphia was damaged to the extent of \$80,000 by fire. The explosion of a naphtha tank caused the fire. Frank Perilz, the night watchman, was fatally burned.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, expressed pleasure at the relations between the two countries, in an address delivered at the annual dinner of the Transatlantic Society of America in New York.

The National Webster Bank and the Atlas National Bank, two of the larger Boston financial institutions, will consolidate. President Lyman of the Webster will continue in that capacity. The combined deposits of the banks are \$4,500,000.

Fire did probable damage of \$50,000 to the residence of Hyman Sonn in New York, sweeping through the interior and consuming or ruining the valuable furnishings and many choice paintings inside. The family and domestics escaped in their night clothing.

The house of James B. Dill, the lawyer, in East Orange, N. J., was robbed of jewels valued at \$6,000 while a dinner party was in progress. The intruder was discovered by a maid, who informed Mr. Dill. Securing a revolver, Mr. Dill pursued the man and fired one shot, which he thinks took effect.

WESTERN.

The plant of the Peck-Williamson Heater Company at Wellston, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$90,000.

All but one of the Minneapolis flour mills have resumed grinding, and it is thought that in a few days most of the country mills will be at work.

A bag of gold, said to contain nearly \$5,000 was stolen from an Adams express car at Sterling, Ill. The manner of the theft puzzles the detectives.

John H. Miller, county auditor, aged 53, brooded over political criticism and committed suicide in the rear room of the auditor's office in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Anna Held's special train was run into by a locomotive at Hudson, Ohio, and the star and members of the chorus were severely shaken up and bruised.

Federal grand jury at Kansas City threatens wholesale indictments of express agents who have sold liquor in Kansas and the prohibition counties of Texas.

George Bearskin, principal chief of the Seneca Indians, has been found dead by the roadside near Cayuga, I. T. It is supposed he lost his way and was frozen to death.

Three firemen were injured and a whole company endangered by an explosion of gas and fire which caused \$25,000 damage to the Severance building at Cleveland.

More than 300,000 acres in Routt and Grand counties, Colo., were thrown open for settlement by the State land board. The tracts include coal, agricultural and mineral lands.

In a fight in St. Louis Joseph Little, proprietor of the Bachelor Hotel, on Olive street, was shot and killed and Police Officer Edward Mackeele was shot and seriously wounded.

In order that the opening of the St. Louis exposition may be a success, the officials have issued a call to prospective exhibitors, asking them to install exhibits. The space is ready.

A girl in Lafayette, Ind., says she is certain she knows who killed Miss Sarah

Schafer, the murdered Bedford school teacher. She declares she was the intended victim of the mysterious slayer.

Al. S. Mongoven, a conductor on the Northern Pacific, was killed and L. J. Mongoven, his brother and a brakeman, seriously injured in a collision during a blinding snowstorm near Grafton, N. D.

George A. Rose, late cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank in Cleveland, who recently confessed embezzling \$187,000 of the bank's funds, was sentenced by Judge Disette to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

A series of games of Chinese checkers began in China 620 years ago was completed the other night in Cleveland. Ong Lee, clerk in a Chinese grocery at Buffalo, and Hop Ying, an artist of Chicago, were the last players.

Eleven persons were injured in a collision between an electric train and a Selby Hill dummy at St. Paul. The most seriously injured are Mrs. L. E. Moss, Miss F. Rowells, F. Scott, Ernest Matthews and J. L. Anderson.

Fire which started in the five-story building occupied by the Great China Tea Company at 27 Vine street, Cincinnati, destroyed that building and partially destroyed four adjoining buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Leo Deford, cashier of the failed bank of Almont, Mo., accused of embezzling \$21,000 of the bank's funds, has been captured in Council Bluffs. He has been sent to the Gallatin (Mo.) jail. A delay to Deford's train gave officers time to reach the station in Council Bluffs before he arrived.

Three firemen were injured, a whole company cut off by flames and nearly suffocated by gas and smoke, following the breaking out of fire in the Severance building at 278-283 Seneca street, Cleveland. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of about \$25,000.

Three masked men with drawn revolvers entered the restaurant of the Mrs. Clark Catering Company, 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago, the other evening and in the presence of a dozen waitresses and as many customers, forced the cashier, Mrs. N. J. Sturges, to give them the contents of the cash drawer, amounting to \$90.

P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, has been given a verdict against the Aetna Life for \$500 on an accident policy. Fitzgerald claimed injury to his hand by reason of having slept with it in a cramped position. The case attracted attention from accident underwriters.

Five companies are interested, the Pacific having settled its case out of court. Two masked men bound and gagged Fred Snyder, a farmer residing near Olive, Iowa, while he was milking and secured \$1,500, the proceeds of a live stock sale. "Inconspicuous from the cold, Snyder was discovered three hours later and removed to his home. The money was drawn from the bank to meet some obligations due the next day. There is no clew.

Samuel Slobough, sexton of the Decatur, Ind., city cemetery, was frozen to death in the graveyard. He had finished digging a grave for the internment of Lieut. W. H. Kibben, a victim of the flu. His fellow-gravediggers discovered Slobough's body when the funeral cortege reached the cemetery. He was 60 years old and had dug graves for more than thirty years.

Elizabeth Black, an orphan, was found dead in her bed at the Logan County children's home, Springfield, Ohio. She followed her little twin sister to the grave, the other having died a few days ago. They were babies and were taken to the home from Kenton. Recently they were given a severe case of measles, their miserable home and virtually eaten alive. The one that died last was the most badly disfigured, though the bites were not as deep and she lived longer. The children suffered terribly.

Within thirty-six hours after the robbery of the Adams Express Company at Sterling, Ill., two young men were arrested, taken into court and upon their own plea of guilty bound over to the grand jury. All the property taken from the company, \$2,000 and some valuable express material, was recovered. The robbers gave their names as Atkins and Kramer and their ages as 26 and 17 years. They are from Rock Falls. When the C. & B. & P. passenger train No. 9 drew into Sterling Wednesday night the bag of valuables was placed on a truck. It disappeared and the two young men, who had been seen about the station, were arrested.

SOUTHERN.

Robbers killed W. B. Rucker, a night telegraph operator at Danville, Ky., and escaped after looting the cash drawer.

The Santa Fe road is interested in one of the largest land and colonization schemes in the history of Western railroads, whereby it is proposed to settle 20,000 farmers in Northwestern Texas.

In Lexington, Ky., Miss Nora Veal fatally shot herself while viewing the remains of Ellis (Kibben) who had committed suicide because the young woman, his fiancée, had gone with another man to the theater.

W. P. Brown, the bull leader, averted a wild panic on the New Orleans cotton market by a personal appeal to brokers and forced a partial recovery in prices after they had collapsed under a frenzied selling movement.

President Robert Erwin of the Atlantic Coast line and his secretary, W. H. Sullivan, were the victims of a negro bandit as they were en route to Savannah in Mr. Erwin's private car. The car was attached to the Atlanta-Savannah limited of the Georgia Central.

Luther Holbert and his wife, negroes, were burned at the stake at Doddsville, Miss., by a mob of 1,000 persons, for the killing of James Eastland, a prominent white planter, and John Carr, a negro, at the Eastland plantation, two miles from that city. The burning is the crowning act of a tragedy that has cost eight lives.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich, mother-in-law of the late Bishop Dudley of Louisville, has been filed for probate in New York. It disposes of property valued at \$1,000,000, of which the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., is to receive \$10,000. Other bequests to charitable and religious institutions aggregate \$70,000.

In the presence of her daughters, Lou and Maggie, Mrs. "Patsy" Eligan, living on a plantation eight miles from Walterboro, S. C., went to the bedroom of Anita, a third daughter, 17 years old, and choked her to death. The surviving

girls helped carry the body of their sister to an adjoining room at the command of their insane mother.

A bloody tragedy was enacted in the little mining town of Coal Creek, Tenn., as the result of which four lives were snuffed out and three persons wounded, one perhaps fatally. The clash was the culmination of the trouble between union and non-union labor. Three of the dead men were killed by guards employed by the Coal Creek Company while the fourth victim, a deputy sheriff, was killed by a guard he had gone to arrest.

FOREIGN.

An entire town on the Island of Java, Dutch East Indies, is reported to have been destroyed by a volcanic eruption and hundreds of persons are believed to have been killed.

Russia's reply, published at St. Petersburg, refuses to permit interference between Russia and China and declines guarantee on Manchuria; part of Korea is left to Japan's "sphere."

Reports from Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, tell of a terrific battle between the German soldiers and the natives, which lasted six hours and resulted in a victory for the former.

The greater part of the \$7,250,000 to be paid for the friars' lands will remain in the Philippines, according to an agreement between the Vatican and the various religious orders concerned.

Diplomatic relations with Russia have been broken off by Japan; Czar's ministers have been notified to leave Tokyo, and Japanese minister at St. Petersburg ordered to demand his passports.

Mrs. Maybrick is declared an authority to be in a secluded home under the care of a religious sisterhood, where she will remain until July, when she will be released under ticket of leave conditions.

The Russian fleet has sailed from Port Arthur and the Russian land forces are in active preparation for possible hostilities. St. Petersburg looks for the worst, and the apprehensions are reflected in the money market.

Sixto Lopez, the well-known Filipino agitator, whose unfriendly disposition toward American rule in the Philippines has been exhibited in the past, has arrived in Manila and refused to take the oath of allegiance. He will be deported.

A tidal wave swept the coast of Pen-march, Department of Finisterre, France. One-third of the commune of Penmarc'h is under water, many fish boats were wrecked and some of the occupants were drowned. Immense damage was done.

The London Standard says it understands that the government and Joseph Chamberlain are considering a suggestion which has been made that, instead of a duty on foreign wheat, a bounty shall be given on wheat grown in Great Britain and the colonies.

IN GENERAL.

The Journal of Commerce building at Montreal was burned. Loss \$55,000.

At least three persons are killed and about a dozen injured in a wreck on the Intercolonial Railway, near Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Three persons were burned to death in a fire in a small dwelling house in Candieux street, Montreal, and four others probably were fatally injured.

New customs duties announced by Cuba are more favorable to European goods than to American, and practically prohibit competition in many articles.

The country's trade is irregular, according to Dun's and Bradstreet's; improvement is only in west and south; January railroad earnings were 7 per cent over 1903.

Grave menace to the navy is seen in an accident to two eight-inch guns on the battle ship Iowa, the muzzles of which were blown off by discharges of smokeless powder.

The recent snow buried many trains in Indiana and traffic on the railroads practically was suspended. Michigan was snowbound and fears were felt for the "Thumb" district, as several towns were isolated.

Ernest Casheil was hanged at Calgary, N. W. T., for the murder of a ranchman. Casheil escaped from the mounted police barracks after his conviction and remained in hiding for forty-five days. He made a public confession on the scaffold.

Isidor Rayner will succeed Louis B. McComas in the United States Senate. He was nominated by the Maryland Democratic caucus on the first ballot. His selection generally is regarded as a setback for Senator Gorman, who favored Gov. Smith.

Charles M. Schwab was defeated in the fight over the United States Shipbuilding Company. A peace plan, which has the approval of the warring elements in the trust, has been announced. Max Pam ceased to be a director and the old stock issue was wiped out.

The last vestige of the American occupation of Cuba disappeared Thursday when the American flag was lowered from the Cabana barracks and the march of Cuban soldiers marched to the Tricentennial pier and headed the United States army transport Sumner.

Passengers arriving from Oriz, Mexico, on the Sonora Railroad, brought news of a terrible outrage committed by Yaqui Indians. The stage which runs between Oriz and Las Cruces was held up by savages and the six persons on board were killed. There were fifteen Indians.

San Domingo insurgents deliberately fired on the launch of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, killing J. C. Johnston, the engineer. The launch entered his head the United States Minister Powell has directed the captain of the Yankee to take drastic measures to avenge Johnston's death and his insult to the American flag.

In a telegram from Chicago George W. Dickinson, formerly general manager of the Northern Pacific, states that six moneyed men of Chicago have signed papers by which they agreed to advance the money for building the Alaska Central Railroad from Seward on the Beaufort Bay, to Atwood, on Tanana River, a distance of 413 miles.

Captain Hanna, military attaché at the American legation at Havana, has returned from Cienfuegos and reports that three arrests have been made in connection with the recent throwing of mud at the escutcheon over the door of the American consulate there. The citizens of Cienfuegos appear universally to regret this occurrence and the official investigation is being pushed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.

Business conditions would be most satisfactory if present high prices for the leading staples were the result of wholesale demand, but the prominence of manipulation prevents any such gratifying conclusions. Aside from the lines temporarily stimulated by severe weather, trade is quiet, and increased activity with the approach of spring is hopefully awaited.

Reports of the building outlook have been prepared by branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co. at the leading cities, and indicate that high cost of materials and labor have curtailed operations, although the year 1903 showed a good gain over 1902. Demand for lumber is gradually improving. Weather conditions are favorable for winter wheat. Transportation has suffered some interruption by storms, but railway earnings thus far reported for January are 3.8 per cent greater than in 1903.

Optimistic reports are not numerous regarding the iron and steel industry. Anticipations of rapid recovery with the advent of a new year are not yet realized, although it is still hoped that new business cannot be much longer deferred. That prices have declined but little further is perhaps the best that can be said of results during the past week. Quotations have not been maintained by expansion of demand, however, and there are still many prospective purchasers who hold back contracts, feeling satisfied that there is no danger of advancing prices.

Eastern shoe manufacturers are receiving liberal fall orders from retail wholesalers at the West and South. Leather markets are strong. Comparatively quiet conditions in hides have not depressed the tone.

Mercantile collections generally show improvement and defaults are fewer in number and liabilities. Other favorable developments have imparted strength in various branches of trade and augur well for the near future. The protracted cold weather forced unusual consumption of actual necessities. January clearing sales have made a gratifying reduction in stocks carried, manufacturing lines disclose additional resumption, and prospects are better for early activity in new building and improvements.

Most bound shipments are heavier than for both the previous week and year ago, flour and grain showing best, while there is also moderate gain in hog products. Farm products are marketed more freely at profitable prices, promising a liberal buying of supplies for use throughout the interior. Advances indicate that country stocks of merchandise are in a depleted state, suggesting immediate replenishment. Wholesale dealers received large orders for spring delivery, the demand being well distributed.

Grain shipments, including 1,505,400 bushels of corn, aggregate 3,144,592 bushels, a gain of 38 per cent over corresponding week of 1903. Cash buying has shown best in the coarse grains, but there was also improvement in the demand for wheat from the millers. Compared with the closing a week ago, advances appear in corn 2 cents and in oats 1 cent. Notwithstanding largely augmented hog packing, the buying of provisions has remained good and values closed higher in lard 10 cents and in pork 5 cents. Ribs were in fair offering and declined 2 1/2 cents. Receipts of live stock, 319,453 head, are 4 per cent under a year ago.

Receipts compared with corresponding week of 1903 increased in wool 2 per cent, barley 6 per cent, cattle 9 per cent, dressed beef 13 per cent, butter 14 per cent, cheese 18 per cent, wheat 19 per cent, rye 40 per cent, flour 98 per cent and lard 80 per cent, and decreased in hogs 3 per cent, sheep 14 per cent, corn 20 per cent and oats 45 per cent.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.20; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 91c to 92c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 80c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.15; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.95; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.20; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 93c to 98c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3 white, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 92c to 94c.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 85c to 90c; corn, No. 1, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2 white, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 94c to 96c; barley, No. 2, 95c to 96c; pork, mess, \$13.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 95c to 97c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 90c to 91c; clover seed, prime, \$8.85.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.20; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.25; lambs, common to choice, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 82c to 85c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 50c; butter, creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, western, 80c to 84c.

Blessing in Disguise.
By an unlucky blow with a hammer Mr. Benson had disabled one of his thumbs. "That's too bad," said a friend to whom he showed the mangled member several days afterward. "No, it isn't," replied Mr. Benson, almost respectfully. "It is one of the best things that ever happened to me. It has taught me to appreciate that thumb. I never knew its value before. I found out by actual count the first day that there were two hundred and fifty-seven other things I had been using that thumb for every day of my life without ever giving it a thought—and it was practically indispensable for every one of them. Please open my knife for me, will you? Thanks. That makes two hundred and fifty-eight."

Gratitude Well Expressed.
Saml. Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 8th.—Mr. C. L. Smith, painter and decorator, whose home is at 300 Anise street, this city, makes the following statement: "I was laid up with some kind of pain. Some said it was Lumbago, others Sciatica, and other again Rheumatism. A few of my friends suggested that it was lead poison, but whatever it was it gave me a great deal of pain, in fact, almost completely crippled me. I had to use two canes to walk about and even then it was a very painful task."

"A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I began the treatment. After I had used the first box I was able to throw away one of the canes and was considerably improved. The second box straightened me up so that I could go about free from pain without any assistance and very soon after I was completely cured, well and happy, without a pain or an ache. Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot in my case and they will always have my greatest praise."



Together with an incubator and brooder catalogue, containing among much other valuable and interesting information a colored plate, showing by eighteen views the development of the chick in the shell, free, by sending to GEO. C. STALL, Quincy, Ill., four cents to pay for postage and packing.

Success may sometimes come unexpectedly, but work alone can hold it.—F. W. Murray.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists. Price 25c. FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Lenoir, N. Y.

HOW MEN MAY LIVE LONG.
Goldwin Smith Tells the Secret of His Youthfulness and Vigor.

Goldwin Smith, the famous historian, educator, Journalist and essayist, who is the literary life of Canada, has brought out a good deal of comment on the problem of old age, with mental and physical soundness, by his own opinion of the influences which have helped him, celebrate his eightieth birthday in good health and able to do brilliant and valuable work in his chosen field of labor.

Professor Smith thinks that he owes much to his freedom from hard tasks, in school or otherwise, when a boy. He was a sickly child and his chance of even average length

BALTIMORE SWEEPED BY FIRE

Devastating Flames Cut a Wide Path Through the City.

BIG BLOCKS GO DOWN.

Fireproof Buildings Melt Like Wax Before the Conflagration.

A LARGE AREA IS BURNED

Vast District Laid Waste by the Destroying Element—Loss \$200,000,000.

Nine persons dead, scores injured, \$200,000,000 property loss, 700 buildings destroyed, sixty-five acres devastated, every bank in the city, the Chamber of Commerce and every newspaper plant except one razed, the postoffice, custom house and court house burning, hundreds of persons homeless and business paralyzed. This is the record of the awful conflagration in Baltimore, which for nearly twenty-four hours defied all efforts to control it.

Baltimore has been devastated by fire. Starting with a series of explosions at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon, when thousands were attending church, the flames spread rapidly and within three hours had swept the entire wholesale district.

The loss will be \$200,000,000. It is reported a score of lives were sacrificed and many persons are known to have been injured, among them being Fire Chief Horton, who was knocked senseless by a fire electric wire. His condition is not dangerous, but the loss of his services came at a critical moment.

Eight firemen were killed. Twenty-five square blocks of buildings in the heart of the city were destroyed. The \$4,000,000 court house and the postoffice building were burned.

The Holiday Street Theater was blown up with dynamite, and the United States Express offices and central offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are gone.

Scores were injured. Several hospitals in the heart of Baltimore were so seriously affected—two being burned—that the ambulances were not only used to transport the fire victims to outlying sanitariums, but were employed in transferring the sick from hospital to hospital. Every newspaper plant in the city was destroyed.

Several of the largest banks, containing funds roughly estimated at \$1,000,000, are in ruins. No one knows if the cash in the red-hot vaults is redeemable or not.

Hundreds of thousands of people walked the streets. Woe, distress, a feeling of dreadful uncertainty prevailed throughout the whole city.

The fire began in the long-established wholesale house of John B. Hurst & Co., in Hopkings place, near Hanover street. This is the center of the oldest wholesale trade in the United States, many of the firms having been in existence for two centuries. East and north, a half-mile away, were the postoffice, city hall, Board of Trade and the government building. A few blocks to the south stood the immense passenger station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Four explosions, following one another quickly, marked the opening of this, the worst disaster in the history of the city. Explosions sent bricks, wood, iron, tin and rocks high in the air and shook the business portion of Baltimore to its foundations.

By 7 o'clock forty costly buildings had been razed. A dozen blocks had been all but devastated. A high southwest wind, augmented by the artificial gales which heated air and vacuums bring forth, had been helping the flames along from the outset. At nightfall, however, this wind increased. Cinders and ashes were blown for a dozen miles. Baltimore's residence section was enveloped in soot. Hot fogs fell upon the people gathered in the downtown streets and many were burned severely.

Though every bit of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia and about 1 p. m. six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames.

Engines from stations in Baltimore, Howard, Anne Arundel and Harford counties also arrived as soon as possible, some of the apparatus traveling a distance of thirty miles and more. Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use and it is roughly estimated that there were 850 hose all playing at one time upon different parts of the conflagration.

Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crowds of people and the general confusion many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

With loud roars wall after wall toppled into the streets and firemen ran for their lives. The fire was beyond control and the flames ran from one building to another in spite of the fact that the firemen had done their best to check the progress of the flames by soaking the structures with water.

The police, powerless to cope with looters, appeals for help. Two local regiments of militia were ordered out and two troops of United States regulars

from Fort McHenry came to watch property and arrest thieves.

Explosions Shake the City.
The whole city was notified of the conflagration by the terrific explosion, which occurred some minutes after 11 a. m. A sharp, splitting roar went up with reverberating thunder. This was followed by a peculiar whistling noise, like that made by a shrill wind. The churches in the central section of the city were filled with worshippers, many of whom became frightened and fled, while no noises ensued. Hundreds of men and women left their seats and went outside to see what had happened.

In a few moments the streets and pavements all over the city were crowded with excited people. Another deafening crash occurred and dense columns of cinders and smoke shot up over the central section of the city and in a huge brown column moved rapidly toward the northeast. Borne on the strong southeast wind, the column of smoke, blazing cinders and even pieces of the roof, heat, over the center of the city and a rain of cinders fell, compelling pedestrians to dodge red-hot pieces of wood.

Two more explosions followed and thousands of people hurried to the scene of the fire. Of all the spectators, comparatively few saw the fire itself. They could not get within half a mile of it. Even the policemen guarding the approaches to the fire had to repeatedly shift their positions and dodge falling cinders. Pieces of the roof were blown into the air by the terrific heat, sailed upward like paper kites and when they reached a point beyond the zone of the most intense heat fell clattering to the streets.

The firemen and police, who were obliged to stick to their dangerous posts, dodged into doorways for shelter from the rain of hot missiles. Crash after crash could be heard within the burning district, but even the firemen could not tell from what building they proceeded. In the seething furnace of flame all sense of the direction or location of buildings was lost. Walls and flooring fell in thunderous roars that echoed for blocks away.

Hundreds of merchants and business men with offices in the threatened district were notified by watchmen and police. Nearly all took steps to have their books removed to a place of safety. Hundreds of men and boys were impressed to move the books. Wagons, handcarts and dry goods boxes were used to remove them.

Toward evening the firemen showed signs of exhaustion. Men were drafted into service, and more assistance from nearby cities was telegraphed for. It was decided to blow up houses and stores which threatened an adjacent block of structures by dynamite. Accordingly many half-burned buildings were hurled into the smoke-filled atmosphere. The shower of cinders, wood, stone and red-hot metal was terrific.

After the Hurst building had burned, the great warehouses of J. C. Meyer & Co., the Carrollton Chemical Company, the Stanley & Brown Drug Company and numerous other storehouses filled with explosive chemicals and drugs were at-

FACTS CONCERNING DEVASTATION OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Estimated loss	\$200,000,000
Estimated number of firms burned out	7,000
Loss of life so far as known	8
Number of square miles devastated	8
Number of blocks covered by fire	20
Number of buildings destroyed	750
Number of employees out of work	10,000
Number of banks wiped out	3
Number of hotels destroyed	4
Newspaper offices burned	5
Telegraph offices burned	2

Prominent Structures in Ruins.

Court house.
Custom house.
Baltimore Herald, Baltimore News.
Baltimore Sun.
Associated Press.
Monumental Theater.
Hurst building.
Meyer & Co. warehouse.
Carrollton Chemical Co. warehouse.
Stanley & Brown drug house.
Hopkins-Schuyler Bank.
Chesapeake Gas Company building.
Baltimore Bargain House.
Allen building.
Dry Goods Exchange.
Manufacturers' National building.
Postoffice.
Bank of Baltimore.
St. Paul's Hotel.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company building.
United States Express building.
Mass & Kemper building.
Union Trust building.
Carrollton building.
Continental Trust building.
Calvert building.
Equitable building.
Bryes Hotel.
Kranz-Smith piano plant.
Moore building.
Miller building.
Sutton building.
Hoxbury Rye distillery.
Silverman & Tades building.
Kinzie Piano Company.
W. Lertz & Son piano plant.
National Exchange Bank.
Baltimore American.
Junker's Hotel.
Maryland Trust Company.
Brown Bank building.
Holiday Street Theater.

Insurance Companies Hit Hard.

The loss from the fire will be so gigantic that it is beyond correct estimate at this time. In addition to the direct pecuniary loss there will be the immense amount of loss by the necessary interruption while firms whose places are destroyed are making arrangements to resume business. The section destroyed includes all the leading trust companies, many of the principal banking institutions, all the largest wholesale houses, many of the principal retail stores and thousands of the smaller business establishments. Many of them carry little or no insurance, and it is doubtful if many of the insurance companies will be able to pay their losses dollar for dollar, and those that do will probably require time in which to arrange for the payment.

JAPAN BEGINS WAR.

Mikado Severs Relations Before He Gets Russian Reply.

Breaking of Negotiations Will Be Followed by War.

Envoys of Each Power Are Recalled from Court of the Other in Great Haste.

The optimists who have been insisting that there would be no war between Russia and Japan received a severe shock by the news that diplomatic relations between the two nations had been rudely broken off. This was tantamount, of course, to a declaration of war. In many cases, it makes a formal declaration unnecessary. Baron de Rosen's withdrawal from Tokyo is enough to notify the world that war has begun.

It will be a dreadful war. Russia, in spite of her thin veneer of civilization, still a nation of men with a savage love for fighting in their hearts above all other feelings—Russia, with an uncon-



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

rollable lust for land and treasure—Russia, with her immense resources, in the world, all as one man ready to die for the Czar, who is to them not merely their sovereign but God's regent on earth—what will be the outcome when Russia meets in the shock of battle the Mikado's millions of hardy soldiers and sailors, with their keen intelligence, their imperturbable courage, their inborn belief that they must sacrifice themselves, if need be, for their emperor, who is not God's regent but a god himself, and their strong instinct for slaughter?

contents have been guessed at, but probably not with accuracy. The demands and the concessions of the two governments are not accurately known. When they are it will be easier to determine which of the two has been the more unyielding and has insisted on terms which could not honorably or safely be complied with by the other.

On the 10th received Sunday at the State Department in Washington from all quarters indicated that there would be an early collision on sea or land between Japanese and Russian forces. Both have been engaged in extensive preparations for war for several months and Russia, especially during the last thirty days, has been bending all her energies to the movement of troops and equipping her cruisers and battleships in Asiatic waters, so as to be ready for service on a few hours' notice. It was Russia's efforts in this direction, according to authoritative information, which led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

JAPAN WELL PREPARED FOR WAR.

Financial Condition Especially Favorable for Meeting Big Outlay.

Comparisons of the financial and naval strength of Japan and Russia are being closely scanned. If it possessed the command of the sea, with sufficient monetary resources, Japan could easily place on the Asiatic continent an army which Russia would be perplexed to crush. It has been repeatedly alleged in ill-informed circles that the present state of Japan's finances handicaps her heavily for fighting purposes. Precisely the same estimate found general credence at the outset of the war in 1894. But in truth Japan's position to-day is incomparably better than it was then. She has in the vaults of her Central Bank specie aggregating 113,000,000 yen (\$11,300,000), an altogether unprecedented amount. There also remains to the bank a legal margin of 35,000,000 of note-issuing power, which will probably be expanded to at least 50,000,000 when the invariable year-end drain is succeeded by the spring deposits.

Japan's actual outlays during her war with China in 1894-95 were 195,225,000 yen on account of the army and 35,000,000 yen on account of the navy, in which figures there were included large sums for the purchase of transports, men-of-war and ammunition, none of which expenses would now have to be incurred. As for the hard money side of the account, the aggregate outlays did not reach 12,000,000 yen. It may be said that the financial situation is now notably favorable for Japan.

Russia's Immense Army.

Though it is not possible to suppose that the Russians will put half or even a third of their effective war strength into the field and though it has been announced that no troops will be withdrawn from the Austrian or Bessarabian frontiers, it may be interesting to state what the actual war strength of the Russian army is. It should be remembered that every year 800,000 young men are liable to conscription, of whom 220,000 are employed, the remainder passing into the reserve. The total war strength of the active army is twenty-four army corps, with fifty-one infantry and twenty-three cavalry divisions, one rifle division, two side brigades. The reserve consists of twenty divisions of the first and

GREATEST SINCE CIVIL WAR.

Extensive Army Maneuvers to Be Held Next Summer.

Within 150 miles of New York City early next summer there will be held the greatest exhibition of mimic war ever attempted on this side of the Atlantic. Gen. Corbin, commanding the Department of the East, is making plans to mobilize 50,000 troops, including all the regulars east of the Mississippi and the militia of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and perhaps several other States, to take part in a land campaign similar to the annual maneuvers of Germany and France.

The plans involve the establishment of great military encampments forty or fifty miles apart, and a hostile campaign between the two bases, simulating all the conditions of an actual state of hostilities. Negotiations are now in progress with several railway lines to arrange their schedules for the period of operations, so that the opposing forces may seize sufficient rolling stock and assume control of the right of way for military purposes without too serious inconvenience of regular traffic, and property owners in the districts to be occupied or traversed by the combatants are being warned what to expect and what compensation the War Department will allow them for the inconvenience they may suffer. All the branches of the army will be represented in the maneuvers, but the navy will not take part, the force about having purely naval problems to work out next summer.

It is probable that the usual army problems at Fort Riley and Thomas next summer will be much curtailed in order that the War Department may concentrate its resources to make the New York campaign more memorable.

FEVER SEIZES HANNA.

Senator Is Found to Have an Attack of Typhoid.

Senator Hanna is ill with typhoid fever in Washington. The Senator is being closely guarded from visitors and no one except his regular household personnel is permitted to see him.

His sole diet is milk and no stimulants are being used at present. Mrs. Hanna insists on personally attending the patient much of the time. The physicians say that the outlook is hopeful for recovery. They say that the case is what is known as irregular typhoid and is less serious than most cases of that illness. It is somewhat like walking typhoid, which accounts for the recent fluctuations in the fever and general conditions of the patient.

It is realized that the Senator's advanced age and his rheumatic conditions make the case a more serious one than in a younger man, but the belief is expressed by his family that he will recover, although he will be confined to his bed for a considerable period. The present plan is to take him to Thomasville, Ga., as soon as he is able to be moved.

WHEAT GOES SOARING.

Russia-Japanese War News Advances Cereal to High Price.

Russo-Japanese war news has had the effect of sending the price of cereals skyward on the Chicago Board of Trade. Wheat went soaring and the advance in other grains was almost as great. Many wheat market broke from all restraints and went to the highest point reached in years. Already firm and strong, as the result of the weather and crop reports from the various wheat-growing States and foreign markets, May wheat moved a gold mine for the fortunate traders on the bull side of the market.

The excitement was intense when the markets began to advance, not only the shorts attempting to cover, but the investors, who are long on wheat, demanding more. Outsiders all over the country joined in the buying movement, confident that a big boom in all the grains would send wheat to \$1.



RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP CZAREVITCH.

The outcome no man can forecast now, but one thing is certain and that is that the war will be bloody, cruel, terrible. The enemies, while primarily their hatred was awakened by a dispute over territory, have now almost forgotten everything but their hatred itself. For very long they have known that they must fight, that one day the question would have to be settled whether Russia or Japan should dominate Asia, and now the fatal day has come.

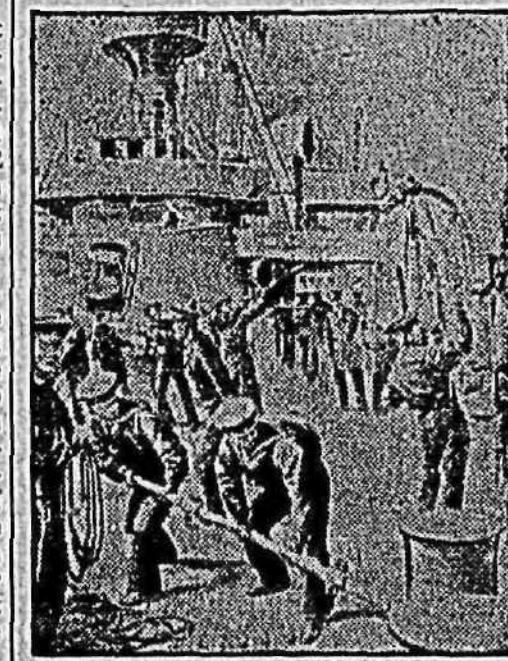
Diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia were broken off Sunday. The Russian government announces that the rupture was the act of Japan, which did not even await the Russian answer to its late note before withdrawing its minister from St. Petersburg. On Monday the Russo-Japanese war was declared practically on.

Official confirmation of the report that Japan had broken off diplomatic negotiations was furnished by the Russian government Sunday. The Japanese minister and all the legation staff hurried from St. Petersburg on the way out of Russia. The Russian diplomats in Japan were ordered by the Czar's government to hasten out of Japan. Russia places the entire onus on Japan.

Although the war was general in St. Petersburg that the presentation of the Russian note to Japan might be followed by an act on the part of the Japanese government which would plunge the two countries into war, the startling action of Japan in severing diplomatic relations with Russia before the actual delivery of the Russian note came like a thunderbolt. It was believed that the receipt of the note might unmask an ultimatum, but that Japan should sever diplomatic relations, a step little short of a declaration of war, was almost like a blow in the face.

For weeks Europe and America have been watching the diplomatic phases of the controversy with absorbing attention. The interest felt by European nations naturally is stronger than that of the United States. Some of them may be drawn into the conflict, while this country cannot be. It will be only a spectator.

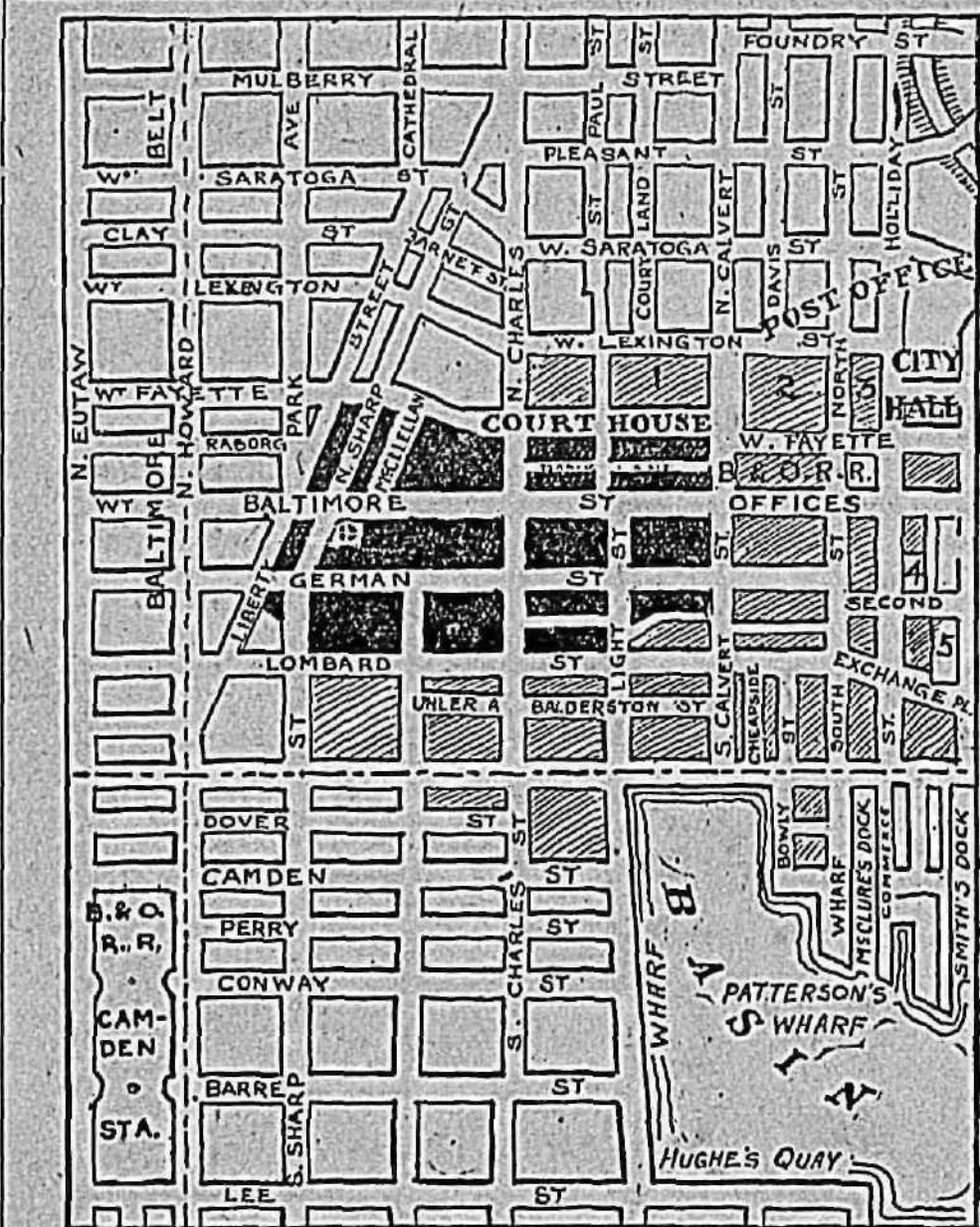
Thus far the correspondence between the Russian and Japanese governments, has been withheld from the public. Its



JAPS CLEARING FOR ACTION.

fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are. The officer also states that the mouth of the Amur river is heavily mined and that the river is equipped with light craft, each patrolling about sixty-six miles and carrying light artillery.

Two school board members and a former chairman of Kansas City, Kan., were indicted on charges of bribery.



Business center of Baltimore, Md. Black section shows burned area up to 10 p. m. Sunday. Shaded portion is that swept later by flames, which swept across the city eastward beyond the confines of the map. (1) Court house (destroyed). (2) Postoffice (destroyed). (3) City Hall. (4) Board of Trade. (5) Old custom house. (X) shows where fire started.

GREAT FIRES IN AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 10, 1833—Fire destroyed 674 buildings, including city's best business structures. No lives lost. Property loss, \$17,000,000.

Chicago, Oct. 8, 1871—Great Chicago fire, which ran over an area of three and a third square miles, destroying 17,450 buildings, killing 250 persons, rendering homeless 98,500 persons, and involving a property loss of \$200,000,000.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1872—Fire laid waste sixty-five acres of property and caused death of fourteen persons. Eight hundred buildings destroyed. Property loss, \$80,000,000.

Hoboken, N. J., June 30, 1900—North German Lloyd dock fire wiped out 150 lives and caused property loss of \$7,000,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 8, 1901—Area two miles long and thirteen blocks wide swept clear of buildings. Loss \$10,000,000.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 8, 1902—Fire in business section destroyed 75 buildings. Loss \$12,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7—Fire in heart of city destroyed its best buildings. Loss estimated at \$200,000,000.

OF ANTIOCH,
EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER
"Self-Insurance, and a General
Banking Business."

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Station 55 Miles North of Chicago
TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. 8:30 AM. No. 6. Daily ex Sunday 10:30 AM
1:30 PM. No. 7. Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
4:30 PM. No. 15. Daily. 6:30 PM
GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. 11:17 AM. No. 8. Daily ex Sunday 10:20 AM
4:30 PM. No. 6. Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
9:00 PM. No. 2. Daily. 10:50 PM
Patrons can now board or leave the shore trains
at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central
station if so desired.
J. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.
meets at 7:30 the first and third
Monday evening of every month,
in Woodlawn hall, Antioch, Illinois.
Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, JR., V. C.,
C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds
regular communications the first and third
Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting
Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

BRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the
first and third Saturday night in every month,
at the Woodman hall.
WALLACE R. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EARLE, Recorder.

Strange Use of a Sulfide's Skull.
A rather gruesome Highland practice for treating epilepsy is the drinking out of a sulfide's skull. In a certain churchyard there is a sulfide's skull lying perdu, the exact whereabouts being known only to one or two privileged individuals. It is invariably sent for when a case of epilepsy occurs.

Minister is an Engineer.
M. Bunau-Varilla is the French engineer who was invited by the king of Roumania to improve the navigable waters of that country. He utilized a dredge of his own invention, which is believed to be the first of the kind to be operated by electrical power. Its advantages have since led to its extensive use elsewhere.

Natures own diuretic. California Prune Wafers cure constipation and all bilious troubles. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Fear the "Death Wind."
Most fishermen on the French coast avoid going to sea on the first two days of November, owing to a superstitious fear of the "death wind" and the belief that drowned fishermen at that time rise and capsize boats.

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for Bright's disease, calculus, rheumatism, lumbago and every form of urinary disturbance. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Pipe Smoking in Cold Weather.
There is more smoking of pipes done in cold weather than at any other time, and, excluding the vacation season, there are more pipes and smoking tobacco sold during the cold weather than during the temperate and heated spells.—Tobacco Trade Review.

When You Have a Cold.
The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expiration, and opens the congestions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

Elephants Nurse Infants.
In some of the women trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said that the trust is never betrayed. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt their little charges.

No more fruit cathartics. California Prune Wafers are pleasant as candy and just as harmless. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Moslem Cemeteries.
When once filled in a Moslem grave is never re-opened on any account. To remove the faintest chance of its thus being defiled a cypress tree is planted after every interment, so that the cemeteries resemble forests more than anything else.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS
Small model, sketch or photo of invention for
an "idea" or "patentability." For free book,
write to us. 25 cents. No money to be paid
until patent is secured.
TRADE-MARKS
SNOW & SONS
U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not get any relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."
L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Nicotine in Cigars.
Light Havana cigars contain less nicotine than those of Porto Rico, and those of Porto Rico less than those of Germany. When one smokes the nicotine lodges just back of the burning part. Cigarettes are worse for the eyes and lungs than cigars because of the smoke from the burning paper.

Up-to-Date Farmers.
Modern agricultural implements are used throughout New Zealand, especially in the South Island, in preparing the soil, planting and sowing seed, cultivating during growth and harvesting and gathering crops.

California Prune Wafers are a good investment. They give quick returns with no after-trouble. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Do Work at Home.
There is perhaps no country in the world which has more extended house industries than Italy. The silk industry, the manufacture of hemp and tow, the twisting of baskets and braiding of straw hats, for example, furnish employment to many thousands of people in their own homes.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.
Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowish and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Destroy Cork Oaks.
Formerly Italy was a large producer of cork, but a great part of the splendid cork oak forests has already been destroyed. In some provinces—as, for instance, in Calabria—the trees have been felled and used for charcoal making; in other provinces they have been cut down on account of their high potash contents.

Still Make Lace by Hand.
Notwithstanding the progress of machine-made lace there are in France to-day about 200,000 women who make it by hand. Many of them get only 30 cents for twelve or fourteen hours' work.

Mysterious Circumstance.
One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. Kings New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c. at J. H. Swan's, druggist.

Lobsters Are Cannibals.
Lobsters cannot be persuaded to grow up together peacefully. If a dozen newly hatched specimens are put into an aquarium, within a few days there will be only one—a large, fat and promising youngster. He has eaten all the rest.

Take one California Prune Wafer after each meal and you will never know dyspepsia or constipation. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Italian Chestnuts Best.
The Italian peasants take as great care of their chestnut tree as American farmers do of their apple trees. This is supposed to account for the fact that the Italian nuts are five times as big as the American.

Varying Heart Beats.
The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average fifty-eight to the minute; that of the meat-eater seventy-five. This represents a difference of 24,000 beats in twenty-four hours.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR CONSUMPTION, CROUPS and COLDS
Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

SUNDAY ON THE FARM.

Delights the Town Man Misses on His Life's Journey.
On Sunday mornings years ago, when but a little lad, I used to come and wait the sheep in this same field with dad. The thought came into my mind that the sky was blue as 'tis to-day and calm and beautiful.

Now dad is gone, and mother, too; they lie up on the hill. Just by that clump of popple trees beyond the old red mill. For time has kept a-creeping on and you and I are men. And little Robbie thinks the thoughts that I was thinking then. There's a brown thrasher in the tree that stands there on the knoll. Just hear the little tyke a-spillin' his immortal soul. Our preacher says that man alone has got a soul, but yet. What pretty critters God has made, and loves 'em, too. I'll bet!

I know the city pretty well, I lived there once a while. But I was the homesick boy you'd meet in many a mile. The very horses on the street looked sad, it seemed to me. There wasn't no colts a-friskin' round nor lambs as I could see. So when in June the breezes blew across the prairie west. I packed my grip and told 'em I had got enough. I guessed. Or course the city folks who keep their faith in God and man. Though if they stay there all the while I don't see how they can!

We've had our troubles, wife and I; we buried little Dot. Upon that slope we made her grave—a green and sunny spot; And Dot's name never more to me seem terrible and awful. Since I have seen my little girl a-smilin' up at him.

Slave as King's Son-in-Law.
"Black Bill," the oldest resident of Fiji, has died at Levuka at the age of 86. He was born a slave on a plantation in one of the southern States of America in 1817, but he ran away and got on board a ship bound for Berwick-on-Tweed, where he called himself William Berwick. A Berwick whaling ship, on which he sailed for the South Pacific, was wrecked on the Samoan Islands, where "Black Bill" married a Samoan. He left Samoa fifty years ago and went to Fiji, where King Cakobau gave him one of his daughters in marriage on condition that he acted as his interpreter and became his slave for seven years.

Where Lions Are Plentiful.
People who become enthusiastic over the pursuit of big game will be glad to learn that a large increase in the supply of African lions has recently been noticed by travelers, especially in the Sabi district. A correspondent of the Westminister Gazette says it is common to see a troop of twenty or thirty lions galloping over the hills, and they frequently get upon the railway tracks, to the bitter discomfort of the engineers and firemen. Upon one occasion, it is related, a large daddy lion sat upon a station platform when a passenger train arrived. The station master and the porter were there, also—inside of the lion. Under these circumstances we should say that being a railroad station-agent in Africa must be hazardous.



Three in Chinese.
Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple-doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the emperor, or when he was in his Peking home could only be approached, even by the highest officials, after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Educated "Heathen Chinee."
A Baltimore girl staying in San Francisco, thought to make herself intelligible by talking what she termed a fine example of pidgin English to the laundryman. Therefore she addressed him: "Ma ao li no vashoe brought home Friday. Ma like vashoe Thursday. Why you no bring vashoe Thursday?" and the Chinaman replied: "Madame, it was not convenient."

Ships to Sail on Land.
Imitating the land ships now employed in sailing on the sands of the California and New Mexico deserts and successfully used for pleasure on the southern beaches and in many other parts of the United States, a London builder has made "sailing carriages" for use in the Egyptian deserts.

Royal Mausoleum.
A mausoleum has been erected close to the Peter-Paul cathedral in St. Petersburg, where in future all the members of the czar's family will be buried.

Value Literary Degrees.
In a foreign office report on the trade of Nanking, it is stated that such is the value placed on literary degrees by the Chinese that during a period when hundreds of the inhabitants were dying daily from cholera no fewer than 17,000 students visited the city to compete for two hundred vacancies.

Little Better Than Brutes.
During the summer large numbers of women go from Poland, Silesia and Galicia to central Germany to work in the sugar beet fields. They are driven in gangs by a male overseer and receive 25 cents a day and board.

Filipino in America.
There are at least 100 Filipino students in American colleges.

Use to get so tired of living that I thought I'd like to quit. Troubles—never come singly—struck me Black Despair a frequent guest was in the house I call my heart. With the hands called Fate and Envy—each with deadly, poisoned dart. But I've changed my tune completely, and in music set the tune. For there's worlds of good in people, and abundant cause to smile.

Every black cloud hanging o'er me has the sun on 't other side. And the cloud's heavenward surface is a glittering silver slide. Every dewdrop is a teardrop—but the rainbow's hidden there! Every sigh bespeaks a heartache—but its aftermath is a prayer. Every sobbing night time zephyr, prints love's kiss on trees and grass; All the sorrows that befall us make us better as they pass. "All that is best"—I know it! So I'm singing all the while—For there's worlds of good in people, and abundant cause to smile!

Oh, I'm mighty glad I'm living, and I hope I'll never quit; Trouble's suit to keep on coming to me every little bit. Black Despair may send his billets to the house I call my heart, But I'm not at home to any one who bears a poisoned dart. I have changed my tune completely—bear me singing all the while—For there's worlds of good in people, lots of things to make you smile.—S. W. Gilliam in Los Angeles Herald.

Novel Court Decision.
During the severe earthquake in Guatemala, April 19, 1902, a certain block of buildings was destroyed. It was insured against fire, but not, as was stipulated in the policy, against fire occasioned by an earthquake, and in this case the fire which destroyed the buildings and the shock were almost simultaneous. The owners of the property claimed that its destruction was caused by the overthrowing of a lamp immediately before the earthquake, and thus in the end the legal decision was made to hinge on the exact time when various cities on the line of movement were wrecked. Timing an earthquake by a court decision is a novelty.

Scientists announce that Bright's disease, diabetes, cystitis and every form of kidney and urinary trouble as well as rheumatism, lumbago and similar affections do not and cannot exist in the great pine forests. The very air is laden with the healing and invigorating breath from the pines. Pineules brings health to your home and are a never failing cure for all the above troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Peculiar Highland Remedies.
A popular Highland remedy for both consumption and general debility was what is known as such man cabar ("the juice of deer's horns"). These were gathered in the hills when the animals cast them in the springtime. They were boiled for some hours and the juice thus obtained bottled, after being strained. Candy sugar and whisky are usually added to it now-days. Crabs' shells pulverized, and eaten on bread and butter, were used for consumption, asthma and whooping cough in the Hebrides.

Nearly Forfeits His Life.
A runaway almost ending fatally, started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for burns, bruises skin eruptions and piles. 25c at J. H. Swan's Drug Store.

Low Price for Steamer.
A contract for building a steamer of 6,000 tons was recently made by a great English shipbuilder at the rate of \$24.75 per ton. This is probably the lowest price that has ever been quoted or accepted for a properly equipped cargo steamer, and is but very little more than half what would have been asked for such a vessel two years ago.

Bee's Honey and Tar will prevent or cure pneumonia. It will utterly destroy the germs of the disease. It is marvelously efficacious in every form of lung inflammation, tons up the exhausted glands and builds up the muscular tissues. Cures all coughs, croup, whooping cough and expels colds in one night. Try it. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Terrible Affair.
Home beast in human form waddled Doc Skinner's office keyhole full of wet paper and then telephoned him to hurry out to old Bill Jennings and bleed him. When Doc went to his office to get his tools, of course the paper was frozen and he couldn't get the key in. This is the second time this thing has happened.—McCordville (Ohio) Exhumer.

Wages in Italy.
Wages in Northern Italy are: Laborers, 40 to 50 cents; bricklayers, 80 cents to \$1; stone cutters and carpenters, 60 to 70 cents; painters and crofters, 40 to 50 cents; experts, 60 to 75 cents a day.

Sufferers from scintion, should not hesitate to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The prompt relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all druggists.

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Royal Mausoleum.
A mausoleum has been erected close to the Peter-Paul cathedral in St. Petersburg, where in future all the members of the czar's family will be buried.

Filipino in America.
There are at least 100 Filipino students in American colleges.

Were Afraid of the Canon.
Canon Horsley, an eminent English divine, tells many stories of his experience as a prison chaplain, one of his most amusing being at his own expense. The canon has a long beard and usually wears a voluminous cloak and a slouch hat, larger than the ordinary clergyman's hat. This combination gives him a somewhat mysterious appearance, and on one occasion, when traveling by train, he was aware that two ladies, his fellow passengers, were eyeing him with distrustful looks. As he alighted at his station he overheard one of his companions say to the other, "What a villainous-looking man! I shouldn't like to meet him on a dark night."

New Chemical Compound.
A Russian chemist has discovered a new aluminum-thermic compound and named it thermite. When fired by the application of a bit of magnesium tape this compound burns fiercely, generating a heat equivalent to that of the electric arc. The fused combination is hot enough to burn a hole with clean edges through an iron plate of any thickness, according to the amount of thermite burned, without heating the plate, except at the point of perforation.

California Prune Wafers nature's cure for all bowel troubles. Act promptly with out pain or inconvenience, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Whales Swim Far and Fast.
Addressing the academy of science of Christiania, Prof. Goldob said recently that the whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the West Indies. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway.

American Railway Equipment.
American railway locomotives to the number of eighty-seven were purchased by the New Zealand government two years ago, and are now in operation throughout the colony, and are giving general satisfaction. American passenger coaches are also pretty generally used, while freight vans, road wagons, etc., of American manufacture are also in use.

Gen. Gordon in Battle.
It has been said of the late Gen. Gordon "he was the shining scimitar which the war god wielded when he cleft his enemies; he dressed for battle as others would dress for a ball, and when the boys saw his clean gauntlets and shining epaulets they ate all their rations lest they should die before they had a chance to finish them."

Better Than Gold.
"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak rundown women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Swan.

Target Practice Cartridge.
A new cartridge for target practice by marine, especially for ranges of about twenty-five yards, has been devised. The bullet will weigh seventy-eight grains, and will be .31 inch diameter, or a diameter of .002 inch greater than the bore of the rifle. Three grains of smokeless powder will be used, and with the experiments which have been made excellent results have been attained at twenty-five yards.

The Study of Pictures.
You must look at pictures studiously, earnestly, honestly; it will take you years before you come to a full appreciation of art, but when at last you have it, you will be possessed of one of the purest, loftiest and most ennobling pleasures that the civilized world can offer you.

"Throw Ahyic to the Dogs." California Prune Wafers are nature's own remedy for constipation and biliousness, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

One View of Deputations.
Gladstone when in office did not care particularly for the visits of self-appointed committees of citizens. His definition of a deputation was "a noun signifying many, but not signifying much."

Manufacture of Harmonicas.
One concern in Wurttemberg engaged in making harmonicas, has one main and fifteen branch factories, and employs 1,500 people, much of the work being done at the homes of the employees. The annual output of this firm has been for several years about 5,000,000 harmonicas.

Little Better Than Brutes.
During the summer large numbers of women go from Poland, Silesia and Galicia to central Germany to work in the sugar beet fields. They are driven in gangs by a male overseer and receive 25 cents a day and board.

Filipino in America.
There are at least 100 Filipino students in American colleges.

My eyes are blind with dust. My limbs are dull with pain. But my body must go, and after me, Aerial—sail—sail—sail.

They hover and wheel above; Where I creep on, they fly. And with their raucous vaunt of life They tempt my soul to die. For the numbness of my heart And the length I have to go. The dimness of my starving sight They know—they know—they know. But the little spark I hold Shall light me rather on. After that gleam like a far-off stream, Until that, too, is gone.

Mirage, mirage, mirage! But I say, I will not die. For the hoarse despair that wait and poise, And it creep while they do fly. No wonder they moan so low; No wonder they should scoff With—Ah and Ah! and beak and claw, As they let me beat them off. For there is no path to sea; But after the vanishing flag My soul must go, and after me, My body strive and lag. Up with you, follow—some. Whether my face is set, They would have me dead, but I have said Not yet—not yet—not yet!—Josephine Preston Peabody in Scribner.

Escaped an Awful Fate.
Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes "my doctor told me I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery. I surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by J. H. Swan druggist. Trial bottles free.

Smallpox as "The Good Wife."
To this day smallpox is alluded to in the outer islands of the Hebrides as "bhean mbath" ("the good wife"), a form of euphemism, the idea of which is that, in order to escape the ban of the disease, it should be spoken of respectfully.—Caledonian Medical Journal.

Deserves a Memorial.
That Pennsylvania inventor who has devised an alarm clock which comes to the relief of tired husbands by automatically lighting the kitchen fire has rendered a monumental service to the promotion of matrimony, the discouragement of divorce and the prohibition of race suicide.

Bee's Honey and Tar is a delightful remedy for coughs, colds, laryngitis, croup, whooping cough, pneumonia and consumption. Made from the best clover honey and tarry distillations. It is mildly laxative, tonic and strengthening. Children like it and it cures. Best cough cure. Sold at Swan's drug store.

No Use for Wagons.
Carts, wagons, drays, trucks, etc., are not employed largely in Syria and Palestine. On the farms a wagon of any description is hardly ever seen. Grain is brought in on the backs of camels and donkeys. Delivery wagons are unknown in Syrian cities.

Lawrence Barrett's Memory.
And I have seen Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, receive 300 visitors—most of them strangers—at a party, and afterward bid them all farewell by name, making no mistakes so far as I could discover.—Letter in London Express.

Railroad on Cypress.
The island of Cypress, in the Mediterranean, will soon have a railroad from coast to coast. The amount of 8,000,000 francs has been appropriated for its construction. Engineers with their staffs have already arrived on the ground.

They act on the contents of the bowels, cleansing them thoroughly with soothing effect. California Prune Wafers, 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Many Dinner Hours.
Englishmen in Queen Elizabeth's time dined at 11 a. m. and Shakespeare rung up the curtain at the Globe theater at 1 p. m., the performance ending between 5 and 6 o'clock. By the time of Charles II. dinner had advanced to 1 o'clock and the play began at 3 p. m., as Pepys records. A century later Horace Walpole complained of dinner being as late as 4 o'clock and evening not beginning until 6 o'clock. Up to the middle of the last century the theaters opened at 6:30, dinner being proportionately earlier.

Children Are Philanthropists.
Prince Paul, the ten-year-old nephew of King Peter, has become president of a children's union, which will collect gifts for the suffering Macedonians. The members of this society are all under ten years old.

It is surprising how quick California Prune Wafers act. They wake up the sluggish liver. No gripe, no pain. 100 for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

To Restore Pulpit.
An interesting old pulpit, from which Whitfield and Wesley have preached, is to be restored to its former place in a Bath (England) chapel. It was removed twelve years ago.

Elephants' Long Life.
The longest span of life is that of the elephant, which will survive two centuries.

Eastern Coasts the Healthiest.
Throughout the West Indies and peninsula of Florida the prevailing winds are from the east, which makes the eastern coasts very healthy, while on the west coasts, where these trade winds are not so constant, the climate is less salubrious.